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The China Mail.

JEYES
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THE BEST
DISINFECTANT.

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No. 18,018

一拜禮

號二廿八年二

HONGKONG, MONDAY, AUGUST 2 1920.

日八十月六年庚戌歲年九國民華中

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TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reader's Service to the China Mail.)

ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

JAPAN READY TO RETURN SHANTUNG TO CHINA.

AMERICAN INTEREST IN FAR EAST.

BRITAIN AND AMERICA WILL PRESERVE "OPEN DOOR" PRINCIPLE.

LONDON, July 29.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. G. Stewart, Mr. Cecil Harmsworth stated that Japan had expressed willingness to return Shantung to China with certain limited restrictions. The Government had no information that China had signified willingness to accept Shantung from the League of Nations. The Government could not accept a suggestion that they should influence Japan to annul all leases and concessions from China in Manchuria since July 1911.

AMERICA ON THE ALERT.

WASHINGTON, July 29.

It is understood that the Government is paying close attention to American and Japanese relations and Japanese policy in the Far East affecting the withdrawal of Americans from Siberia, the signing of the Consortium loan agreement, Japanese assumption of control of the Chinese Eastern Railroad, and the occupation of North Sakhalin.

PROTEST AGAINST JAPANESE OCCUPATION.
Mr. Colby, conferred with Sir A. Geddes and Sir Francis Bieleby Alston. It is understood that Britain and America desire the preservation of the internationality of the Chinese Eastern Railroad in order to ensure the maintenance of the "open door." It is generally believed that the United States has protested against Japanese occupation of North Sakhalin.

NO PREFERENCE BY MILITARY OCCUPATION.

LONDON, July 29.

In the House Commons, replying to Mr. Stewart, Mr. Cecil Harmsworth stated that if and when negotiations were started with regard to the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance full consideration would be given to the principle of maintaining the "open door" of China and that temporary military occupation of Chinese territory would not be availed of to secure preferential treatment by any particular power.

ANOTHER MEXICAN REVOLT.

GOVERNOR IN OPEN REBELLION.

MEXICO, City, July 20.

Colonel Cantu, Governor of Lower California, has openly revolted against the Government. It is reported that 300,000 Federal troops are proceeding to Lower California.

RESTORED TO CITIZENSHIP.

EAGLE PASS, July 29.

General Villa and his followers have been restored to full Mexican citizenship. It is reported that Villa has been given a yearly allowance and that his followers are to receive farming land and a year's army pay. The men will be disbanded at Torreón whither they are proceeding.

QUESTION OF EXTRADITION.

WASHINGTON, July 29.

It is generally accepted that General Villa's surrender brings American recognition of the Mexican Government more surely nearer. Villa's status is not greatly changed. He is under indictment for killing soldiers and civilians in Columbus in 1916. The fact that he placed himself under the laws of his own country may mean that extradition will be sought. Thus the Mexican Government will be further embarrassed.

VILLA SURRENDERS UNCONDITIONALLY.

NOTORIOUS GENERAL TO RETIRE
INTO PRIVATE LIFE.

EAGLE PASS, TEXAS, July 29.

It is officially reported that General Villa unconditionally surrendered after an all night conference with the Government's representative. The announcement was received with rejoicing. General Villa will retire into private life after seeing the President at the Capital.

SHARE OWNERSHIP PLANNED.

FORTY-THOUSAND EMPLOYEES AFFECTED.

NEW YORK, July 30.

The shareholders of the International Harvester voted to increase the preferred stock to \$40,000,000 and common stock to \$50,000,000. It is proposed out of the new shares to set aside \$20,000,000 common and \$40,000,000 preferred stock for a share ownership plan open to the 40,000 employees in the United States and Canada.

AMBASSADOR'S FORTUNE.

NEW YORK, July 30.

Mr. Bacon, ex-American Ambassador to France, left \$7,500,000.

EFFECT GIVEN TO OPIUM CONVENTION.

LONDON, July 30.

The House of Commons passed the third reading of the Dangerous Drugs Bill giving effect to the Opium Convention.

GERMANY'S NEUTRALITY.

TWO THOUSAND POLES INTERNED.

BERLIN, July 30.

A telegram from Marienburg states that the 2,000 Polish troops which were cut off and crossed the German frontier near Proskien will be disarmed and interned.
The Russian advance guards are operating along the frontier but are not crossing.

THE CRISIS AT PEKING.

[BY COURTESY "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

PEKING, August 1st.
Chang Tso-lin and Tiao Kuan had conferred at Tientsin and came to an agreement regarding the Cabinet of which Chin Yun-peng will be Premier and Minister of War. Chow Tz-chi Minister of Finance, Hu Kung-cho Minister of Communications, Hu Wei-chi Minister of Foreign Affairs, Wang Yaobing Minister of Justice, Tseng Tsun-minister of Agriculture, Tien Wen-chi Minister of the Interior and Sak-Ching-peng Minister of the Navy.
Notice offering rewards have been plastered on the walls in Peking for the arrest of Hsu Shu-chon and Tseng Yu-chon for whose arrest \$20,000 each is offered, and for the arrest of Tiao Chih-kwei, Yao Tzu, Yao Kue-chin, (Chu Shun, Li Shih-hao, and Liang Hung-chi, for whose arrest \$20,000 each is offered.

PEKING, July 18th.
Peking is surrounded by warring troops and the city is isolated, no railway communication with the outside having been possible for three days, while the telegraph line was cut for two days but restored to-day, though there is a reasonable fear that it may be interrupted again as either of the armies gets nearer to the city. Telephonic communication with Tientsin has also been stopped. Some little news has got out by means of the American wireless installation.

A week ago the reports circulating in the capital, all of course from Anti sources, were to the effect that the Chihli party had been repulsed at every point, having suffered defeat at Lidi on the Peking-Hankow Railway and having to fall back upon their third line of defence at Kaoping. On the Peking-Tientsin line they were reported to have been forced back from Yangtun. Several days later one of Marshal Tuan Chih-jui's soldiers belonging to the Frontier Defence Army reached the city and reported that General Wu Pei-fu's men had closely ambushed Tuantie outposts as they were taking up positions and moved them down with machine-guns, creating terror among the troops of Tuan. The number of wounded here and there in Peking, according to reports, proved that there must have been severe fighting—that is severe for Chinese. This was followed by other reports claiming victories for the Tuan forces, but of course nobody believed them. Then last night it became known that the 13th Division of Tuan's army had fired on and attacked General Wu Pei-fu's army at Lidi and forced it to retire on Kaoping, but the General threw out two brigades on the right, which outflanked the 13th Division and cut it up badly. Two brigades surrendered, and the remainder stampeded in a panic. To complete the confusion, the 1st Division of Tuan's army had fired on and apparently misapprehending the position fired on the 13th Division, and it was after some exchange of fire that they appreciated the position.

The retreating troops seized a train and returned to Peking, but found the gates closed against them.
At the same time intelligence was received that there was looting at Nanyuan, the headquarters of Tuan's forces, but whether this was being done by troops of his own, which had revolted, or whether General Wu Pei-fu's forces advancing between the two railway lines had reached Nanyuan is not clear at the moment.

Today's news story is that General Wu Pei-fu's Peking-Tientsin line at Hwang-tun, thus getting between Little Hsu's troops at Changchuan and their base in Peking, while it is announced that General Chang Tso-lin's troops coming down from Mukden are within forty miles of Tientsin. This is the military position as understood at the time of writing. It certainly suggests that Marshal Tuan Chih-jui is in an awkward position, and as showing how the Chinese mind works, it is already stated that he sought refuge in the Japanese Legation but was denied it, finding shelter however in the British Legation. Needless to say, there is no truth in the report. Tuan will fight to the last.

In these circumstances it is not surprising that the city should be in a state of panic. The wilder fears are expressed on many hands, and there is reason for apprehending that trouble of some sort is not very distant. The Legations have taken precautions to protect their respective nationals. Chinese, however, are scurrying through the city in motor cars piled with bedding and all sorts of clothing and utensils, while the humbler people are moving their effects in rickshaws to quarters where they think there is less danger of looting. Food has soared in price and is almost prohibitive for the poorer classes. To-day the gates being closed, no meat nor vegetables were brought in from outside. Similarly no ice could be brought into the city, so that foreigners are already feeling the pinch.

General Chang Kwei-ti's troops are moving in from Tientsin to protect the city, and it will not be unusual if, when the troops stationed here know that Tuan's army has been defeated, they go over to Wu Pei-fu's side. The debacle of the Tuan army is expected at any moment now. Then it will be a case of *survive qui peut* and recompense one's self where possible.
Foreigners are inclined to be critical of the Diplomatic Body which, after having repeatedly declared that the line to the sea must be kept open, has failed to secure the through communication on the Peking-Tientsin line. Scores of people who tried on Thursday and Friday to get to Tientsin had to wait for hours at Langfang and then had to suffer the mortification of being brought back to Tientsin. (Peking-Ex.) Undoubtedly the action of the Legations might have been more effective.

OVERSEA TRADE BILL.

LONDON, July 30th.
In the House of Commons, the Oversea Trade Bill, providing credits of £25,000,000 to encourage exports to war-shattered countries, passed its third reading.
Mr. Kellaway said that as soon as trade negotiations with Russia were concluded, as it was believed they would be, Russia would be included in the bill, because undoubtedly Russia would be one of the most hopeful markets for British trade.

BUSINESS NOTICES

J. T. SHAW

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FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.

REMARKABLE BARGAINS

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Underwear, Sun Hats, Belts, Socks,
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Garters, Neckwear, Shirts,
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EVERYTHING REDUCED

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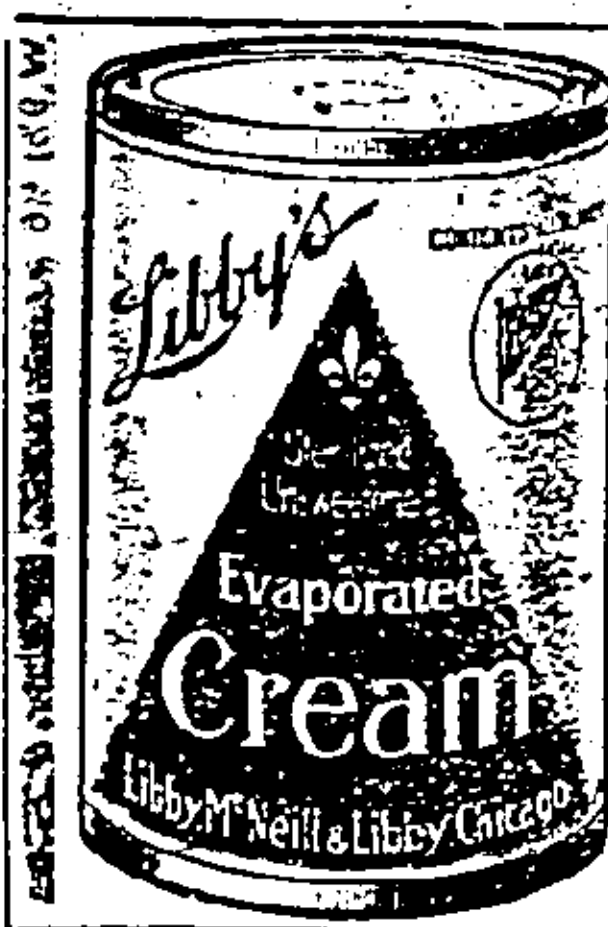
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ENGLISH SOAPS AND TOILET WATERS.

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Quality, Variety, Perfection.



Libby's Cream

Pure, Rich, Always Ready. Makes
Your Cooking Easier And Better.

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NOTICES.

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AND SURVEYORS.

Public Auctions—

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY, August 3, 1920,

commencing at 2.30 p.m.

at No. 8, Middle Road, Kowloon.

A Quantity of

Valuable Household Furniture,

Comprising—

Teak hutch, blackwood music cabinet, stools & teapots, Chesterfield sofas & armchairs, carved cherry wood card table, teak desk & bookcase, silk embroidered pictures, tapestry curtains, carpets, rug, electric fittings, etc., etc.

Teak extension dining table & chairs, teak sideboard, teak dinner wagon, teak ice chest, tea tables, teak flower stands, dinner service, etc., etc.

Double & single teak & iron bedsteads, double & single teak wardrobes, teak dressing tables, teak chests of drawers, enamelled baths, patent basins, etc., etc.

Also

Pantry & Kitchen Requisites,

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1 Victrola with cabinet & 40 records.

1 Singer's Sewing Machine with electrical attachment.

1 Aviary with 11 canaries.

N. B.—Most of the above furniture

were made by Messrs. Wm. Powell Ltd.

On view from Monday, the 2nd August.

Catalogue will be issued.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, July 23, 1920.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

S. S. "WING HANG"

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Will be sold by

Order of the Mortgagees

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PUBLIC AUCTION,

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at their Auction Rooms in Duddell

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The Ship is a Chinese Ship registered

at Canton.

Her dimensions and tonnage are

approximately as follows:

Length—140 ft. 1 inch REGISTERED

TONNAGE—

Breadth—35 ft. 3 inches Gross—142

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and her speed is about 10 knots.

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Messrs. WILKINSON & GRIST,

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Messrs. LAMMERT BROS.,

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Hongkong, July 30, 1920.

Burglar and Fire-resisting

SAFES

"Prevention is better

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The Undersigned have just

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Milner's Safes.

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YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO
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JUST received a large Consignment of (1) LACTOGEN the most digestive food for Infants which keeps good in quality during Hot weather (2) LACTOSE (Milk Sugar) for sweetening the foods of Infants and Dyspeptics (3) MILFORD-McGRATH FLUID INSECTICIDE the Best Fluid for destroying Fleas, Mosquitoes, Bugs, Flies and all other Insect Pests in Summer days, and (4) JOHN CAHILL'S GOLDEN FLEECE MAGIC and CINDERELLA SOAPS for keeping everything clean in Houses.

PRICES are Very Moderate. Inspection and Enquiries are cordially invited.

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No. 47 & 48, Connaught Road Central, Hongkong.

Telephone Nos. 1279.

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Just received

A New Supply of

WAR and ARMISTICE

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Many varieties and values of

NEW EUROPE

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CATALOGUES and ALBUMS

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GRACA & CO.,

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JAPANESE MAKERS

Every kind of Footwear.

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CHERRY & CO.,

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Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

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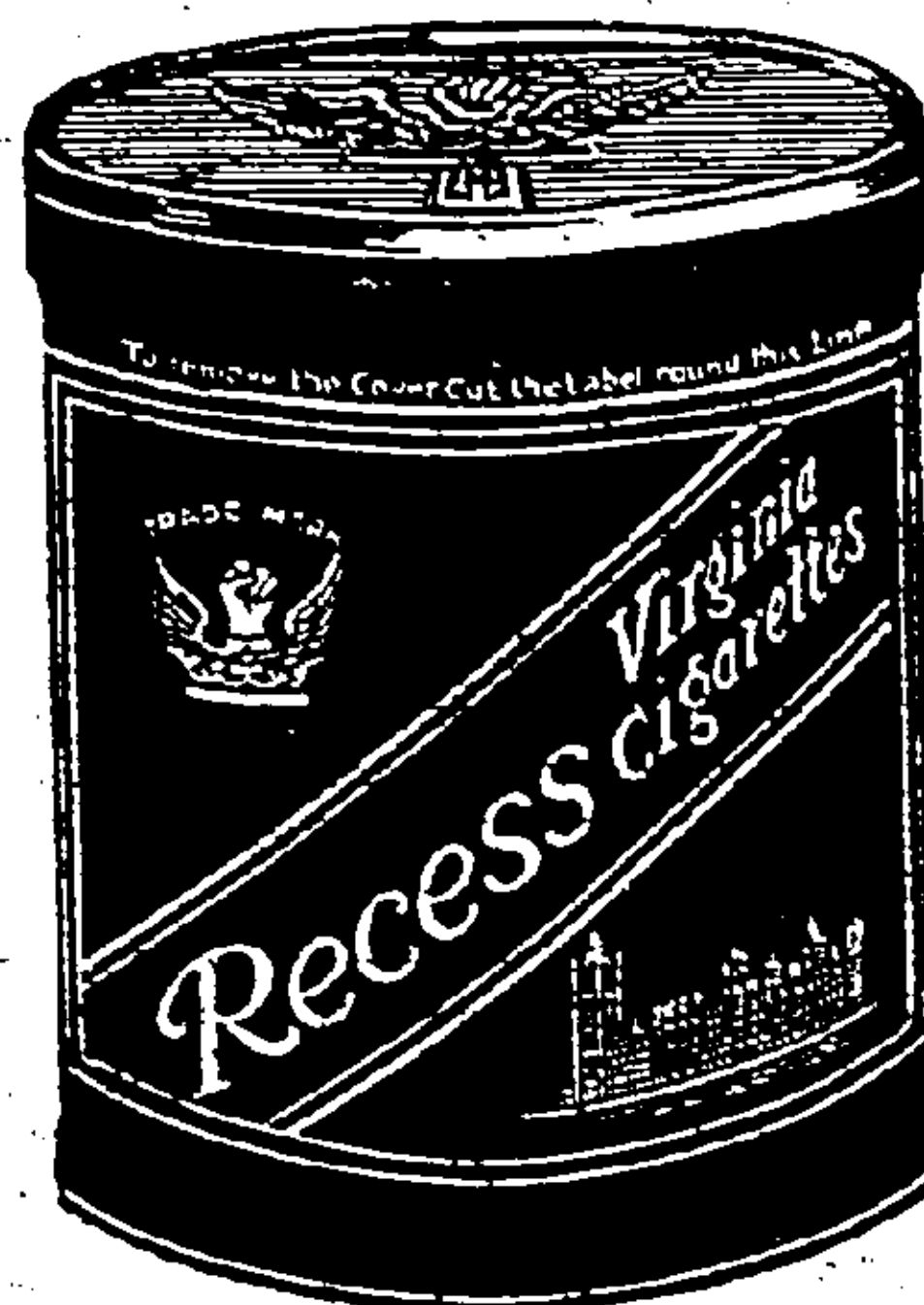
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This Advertisement is issued by Westminster Tobacco Co., Ltd.

KLUCK'S APOLOGIA.

GERMAN FAILURE IN 1914.

Lieut.-Colonel Repington has contributed to the *Morning Post* the following review of "The March on Paris and the Battle of the Marne" by General von Kluck:

General von Kluck seemed to our public at the opening of the war the Commander of all the German Armies, because his Army fell upon our Expeditionary Force almost isolated at Mons, and overthrew it by dint of superior numbers and armament.

Actually, of course, von Kluck only commanded the First or Right German Army. To him fell the main operative task during the Black Week of August 22 to 29, 1914, while at the Marne there fell to him the task of resisting the attacks of Maunoury and the British.

HIS DIFFICULTIES.

Based on Dusseldorf, and having for his first duty the defending of his Army of 200,000 men through Aix-la-Chapelle in long and swiftly-moving columns, von Kluck was at first independent, and we can well admire the good Staff work which successfully overcame the preliminary difficulties and launched the Army north of the Meuse upon its historic and most important mission. But then we see the difficulties under which the Commander laboured. He was placed under General von Bulow, commanding the Second Army on von Kluck's left, and Bulow was more concerned to secure the support of the First Army than to allow it to go on the great strategic mission to which von Kluck considered himself destined.

Von Bulow also deprived von Kluck of Marwitz's Cavalry Corps, which was really indispensable for covering the front and flanks of the marching wing, and he constantly acted as a damper upon the energies of the First Army. Von Kluck himself was not aware till August 22 that the British were in front of him, and he retained throughout the obsession that the British communications led to the French Channel ports. The result of all these hindering circumstances was that both the Belgian and the British Armies escaped him, and that while he gained tactical successes by sheer weight of numbers, he failed in the strategic envelopment which stood at the base of the whole plan.

In the distant haven of Luxembourg the German Main Headquarters were too far away to control the operations, as the great Moltke would certainly have controlled them. Directives were few and far between, and they took long to reach the distant troops. There was at this time no system of Groups of Armies, and the higher direction of the strategy was faulty. The original plan was sound and bold, even if diplomatically indefensible, but, in effect, it left Sir John French and General Lanrezac heavily smitten, their

Armies retained their cohesion, and by timely retreat were enabled to play their part in the Battle of the Marne.

BAD INTELLIGENCE.

The Germans appear to have concluded at the end of August that they had nothing in front of them—but routed Armies. Their information from Paris was bad. The French railways had done splendid service, and by bringing up troops to form the Army of Maunoury enabled this General to launch on September 5 his attack on the Ourcq. Von Kluck had at this time two different and conflicting missions. In the wheel to the southeast he had to follow in echelon behind the Second Army, and to be responsible for the flank protection of all the Armies. The intention of the German Supreme Command was to drive the French in a southeasterly direction from Paris, and as von Kluck thought small things of the Paris garrison he had at first the operation to the southeast much more at heart than the defensive flank-guard role which was also committed to him.

He therefore passed on to the southeast with his best troops, leaving inadequate forces to protect his Paris flank, and, indeed, instead of remaining in echelon behind the Second Army, he was almost in front of it.

It was not till 7.15 a.m., on September 5 that he received the direction to remain between the Oise and the Marne facing the eastern front of Paris, but von Kluck was still set on his southeastern mission of preference, and he determined to force the enemy in his front over the Seine before turning back to carry out his now clearly appointed task. Only on the evening of that day did there reach him from Luxembourg news of the strong concentration of the enemy at Paris, and the same night came the report from his own troops of the presence of strong forces at Dammartin.

Von Kluck was largely responsible for his own difficulties. He had not obeyed the directives of the Supreme Command in the letter or the spirit, and he was now compelled to draw back all his troops to the north of the Marne to meet Maunoury's attack, leaving in front of the British at first only rearguards and Marwitz's cavalry, and what was worse, leaving the gap of a whole Army front between himself and von Bulow's Army. Into this gap the British penetrated, and had von Kluck delayed his retreat to the Aisne for 24 hours it is nearly certain that the German Armies would have suffered a disaster.

A STRONG MAN.

Colonel Hentsch's message from the Supreme Command, delivered about midday on September 9 to von Kluck's Chief of Staff, was the immediate cause of the retreat, and as von Kluck himself considered the position of his own Army at this moment to be "thoroughly favourable," it is possible that had he seen

BROKEN NECK CURED.

Arising out of the Tonbridge mixed-bathing controversy is the fact that the secretary of the Tonbridge Swimming Club, Lieutenant R. W. Leonard, has a broken neck, writes a correspondent of *The Daily Mail*.

He told me this remarkable fact himself. Physically, except that he cannot move his head sideways, there is nothing to show that his second vertebra was fractured at Gallipoli. He is a robust, strong-looking man of 35, still in the Army as a records officer.

Beyond the fact that he suffers from constant noises, resembling the drone of machinery, in his head, Mr. Leonard told me that his broken neck worries him very little. He can swim (breast stroke only).

The doctors say that he may hope to live as long as any healthy man of his age, provided he takes care of himself.

Though he is regarded as "an interesting case," they have pronounced him "cured."

Hentsch personally, he would have raised strong objections to the retreat, Von Kluck was evidently a strong man with strong and independent views. He rarely saw eye to eye with the Supreme Command, which appeared to him to lack coherence in its ideas, and whenever he was placed under von Bulow he usually objected to any orders received from him. But it is certainly true that he was badly informed of the situation of the other German Armies and of the enemy, and the hold of the German Supreme Command over its Armies appears throughout to have been somewhat feeble after the first impulsion which had been studied quietly in time of peace.

Von Kluck speaks in generous terms of the fine defence of the British troops. He is probably right in his estimate of his proper mission in Belgium. At the Marne he cannot escape criticism, but to suppose that any failure of his was the real cause of the failure of the mighty game would be unfair. Once the Anglo-French Armies shook themselves loose after the first misfortunes of the war, preserved their alignment, retained their spirit, and held together without suffering themselves to be overwhelmed, the great blow failed.

Von Kluck is correct in asserting, as he continually does, that the German right was too weak on the Marne. But he held up Maunoury when he had recalled all his troops to the Ourcq battlefield, and to that extent carried out the real mission which was given to him. It was rather a general than a local want of superiority that brought about the defeat, and over all the strategy of the time there hovered the Russian menace, and the absolute necessity of making a quick end in France.

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The China Mail.

"TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE"

HONGKONG, MONDAY, AUGUST 2, 1920.

THE OBSERVATORY.

The Hongkong Observatory officials deserve the special kind of sympathy that right-minded people reserve for tax-gatherers and such unpopular creatures. They are becoming a cocky for all the stone-throwing gentry, and the *China Mail*, which has been obliged to find its own half-brick at their occasionally, would willingly put in any plea for fairness that should appear necessary on their behalf. The best we can think of, as according most nearly with their deserving, is that plea printed up above the piano in a Wild West saloon. "Don't shoot the pianist. He is doing his best." Unfortunately, the Observatory means of should mean more to us than the pianist did to the rowdy cowboys. Shipping is to Hongkong what oxygen is to every man in it, and shipping is not pleased, not satisfied, with our Observatory so far as its duties touch typhoons and typhoon warnings. They say that Szeawei Observatory at Shanghai offers a much better service to mariners. Manila has always enjoyed a high reputation in this respect, and the messages thence that we publish by courtesy of the Consul-General for the U.S.A. are carefully noted by our seafaring friends. They say that the notices issued by the Hongkong Observatory are needlessly meagre, and usually useless. Compare the notice issued on July 13, of a typhoon "direction unknown" with the Szeawei notice on the same date; which gave many more particulars. Is there an official "attitude" again, which stubbornly refuses to offer more information than it thinks fit, or is it that our local officials know less than their professional neighbours seem to do? This is clearly an awkward question, and we do not count upon receiving an official answer. We cannot answer it ourselves. We still have in mind, of course, and are unlikely to forget, the past history of our Observatory. There was a time when it was notoriously jealous of its professional neighbours, and declined to co-operate with them. The utmost co-operation in such work is called for, yet in 1906 the Director of the Observatory was jeering at the warnings coming from

Manila, where Mr. Algue was probably the world's greatest typhoon expert. What happened in September 1906 as a result of this miserable and churlish spirit is still talked of along this coast, as if it had happened yesterday. We have no reason to suspect that this is any explanation of the present unsatisfactory conditions. For the correct explanation we must patiently await the moment when something goes wrong again, and the officials themselves offer their excuses. Let us recognize that theirs is not so simple a job as might be supposed. We do not refer to the finicking records for "scientific" or academic uses that they waste time on, but to the business of typhoon warnings. If they issue warnings and nothing comes to justify the warnings, the shipper's grumble at "needless interruptions" of trade. We seem to remember some such querulous complaint from our Chamber of Commerce. They cannot please both the merchants and the navigators all the time. Which is the more important to consider, it is hardly necessary for us to point out. It does seem to us that the Observatory should be able to give information more fully and more frequently than it does.

WILL AND WIND.

The hypothesis of free will offers abundant scope for metaphysical argument: it interest never palls; general agreement is never attained. Between the common man of commonsense "who feels that he wills freely, and the philosopher who perceives that the determinants are so numerous as to exclude the possibility, there is a constant ebb and flow of opinion. The unsophisticated consciousness affirms and re-affirms it; the thinker, versed in the illusory phenomena of consciousness, retorts by showing "necessary causal sequences." Here is a little exercise in sequences, in which the reader is invited to determine for himself at what point free will entered, and at what point necessity disappeared. A walking along a certain street, saw B in the distance, and hurried to overtake him. C, coming down a side street, saw B, and desiring to avoid him, turned back. This enabled D to meet him, and to observe the colour of C's tie, and this reminded D that he had promised to match a piece of ribbon for his sister E, at the shop of F. In the shop he met G, a lady, who reminded him that he owed her a visit. Paying the visit

he met H, a lady guest of hers, became enamoured of her, and eventually married her. D and H had a child J, who inherited their dispositions and characters, but also of the dispositions and characters of their respective parents. Assuming that Z is the ideal man, and that J may will to be as like Z as possible, it is obvious that he is already well handicapped, and that even such a determination or will is doubtful. For he grows up with K, L, M, and N, and is tutored by O and P, and is influenced by Q, R, and S, to say nothing of various climatic changes, foods, drinks, illnesses, and other adventures. Remember that but for C's aversion from B, and the colour of his necktie, D might never have met H, and in that case J would never have been born, for had D married T, the child would not have been J, any more than if H had married U. The son of U and H is Hu, the son of H and T is Ht, and J is and could be no other than Ht. All balls are masses of matter, and all balls left undisturbed on a level surface will remain inert. Not so a ball placed on an inclined plane. The child of H and D was placed on several inclined planes in turn, just as they were before him. The delusion of the average man is that an inclination is a free will or choice.

A man wills or chooses (he says) to stay in, instead of going out. But some external reason determined his choice for him. Perhaps his will not to get wet was stronger than his desire to go out, or perhaps his experiences when out before made instilling a desirable change. Whatever his reason for his choice, it was an effect of previous causes. Human life is touched by countless things, and these things again by countless things beyond and outside them, all crowding in upon the man. The connections are not always as easily traced as were those in the famous case where, because an old maid left a village to reside elsewhere, her neighbour farmer's crop of clover failed. You see, the old maid took her cats with her. The cats, it is said, had been eating the clover, and the farmer's crop was no longer the rich crop that it was when the bees were numerous and the fieldwork kept down by the old maid's cats. Everything inside a man's head comes from outside, though he does not always notice the inspiration. A youth may be drowned at sea because his mother bought a marine picture at a sale when he was a baby. She hung it up in the nursery, and during his most impressionable years he was unconsciously assimilating the idea of going to sea. The determination to go was not a sudden exercise of will: it grew. It was what conjurers call a forced card. Such influences may begin even before birth, owing to pre-natal emotions of the mother. An extreme illustration of this is the instinctive aversions, as that one from snakes, due to the inherited memories of the race. Prehistoric ancestors endured emotional stresses due to snakes, and the modern man loathes the snake without knowing why.

There are those who argue for free will because it is necessary to square with other doctrines that they hold. We need not touch upon them. This argument is for those who do not care what results the decision may entail, so long as it is arrived at on fact and truth and demonstrable evidence. Consequently we do not trouble to quote the ancients, who were not as free as we are. The late Paul Kruger would probably have maintained that he was quite free to discuss and examine and make up his mind about the solar system as it is explained in Whitaker, but he wasn't. He was brought up to believe the earth is flat, and was obliged to look at every proposition with that flatness as a premiss. Our conclusions, not fitting the premiss, would be for him untrue. He could not dream of abandoning the premiss. Wrong premisses compel wrong conclusions.

There are people who say this sort of discussion should not appear in newspapers. They will say we put it in of our own free will. We didn't. To-day being a holiday, this was written in advance. On the day it was written it was very windy. The typhoon signals were up. If it hadn't been windy we would not have thought of will. We would have written about wind. We tried the Encyclopedia Britannica, but it had nothing we were looking for. Looking for "will" we found an article on "will." We inadvertently began reading it. Turning to other affairs, our mind, involuntarily, kept turning over and over these thoughts on will, until, to get rid of them, we had to turn them down. There is a parable and a fable somewhere near. Life is will-less. Trifles turn us aside. We cannot trace all our impulses, and we cannot see where we are going. This is humiliating. Be-

cause it is humiliating, some men deny it. But what does it matter if it is humiliating, if it happens to be true?

NINEPENCE.

The shareholders in our local street car company are getting a mean dividend of ninepence a share. In view of the heavy expenditure now going on, track making, an outlay that looks as if it should not be recurrent for a long time, that is pretty good. The company may have had an equalising reserve in hand. If they have any left, after finishing the splendidly solid pavements they are putting down, we would like them to experiment with one or two double-deck cars, to carry more passengers, and so give some of us a chance to ride sitting. Often of a morning, tramping into the city, we have thought of that poor Irish harvester on the Dublin packet. He walked briskly up and down the deck, all the way over, quite evidently anxious that the officers of the ship should observe him. When they came for his fare, he said what you think he did. The street car people should not be after charging us for standing all the way.

BUILDING SOCIETY?

It has occurred to one of our readers that the method adopted by the Midger Yacht Club, as reported in the *China Mail*, would serve would-be house owners as well as would-be boat owners. In effect, he proposes a building club, the subscribers to ballot for cheap loans in turn. It has been argued that in Hongkong we are too fond of gambling to invest in such things, and that this drawing for first turn at the building club's funds would offer the desired excitement. We scarcely think so. To have sufficiently frequent drawings, say four a year, there would have to be an enormous membership, and we do not think, when all is said, that there are so many people desirous of owning permanent homes here. Where the desire exists, high rents are the prohibition, and when house rents come down again, as they should by and by, the desire will probably become less in evidence.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

Whatever else may be properly said for and against constitutional reform in Hongkong, it is useless to attempt to extract any moral from the case of Ceylon. They have had down there for many years a more popular franchise than we have ever presumed to hope for, and certainly more than our local constitution reformers ask for or wish. The recent extension, less real, perhaps, than warrants the fuss made over it, need not encourage hopes here, where the population and the problems are utterly different. In considering the provisions and conditions of the Ceylon concession, we are inclined to hope that no such "favour" will be extended to Hongkong. It seems to us that the Ceylonese are buying their unofficial majority too dear. It really has the effect, or at least the tendency thatward, of turning the Legislative Council into an advisory body, and of augmenting the gubernatorial powers.

CHINESE WEDDING.

BIG AFFAIR AT CITY HALL.

A notable Chinese wedding was solemnized at the City Hall on Sunday, the parties being Mr. Liang Pui-wai, graduate of Boston University, eldest son of Mr. Liang Shih-yi, the well known financier and ex-Minister of Finance for China, and Miss Cheng, daughter of Mr. Cheng-hang of Peking, one of China's coal mining magnates. Everything was carried out on a very lavish scale. The City Hall was profusely decorated, the entrance being surmounted by a striking piece of Chinese decoration. The pillars in the hall were garlanded and on the walls were crimson hangings with gold lettering. The decorations were carried out by Messrs. Lam, Sul-tai, Chun Yat-fung and Liang Chun-tung. The band of the Y.M.C.A. was in attendance. The guests included almost all the prominent Chinese of Hongkong's community, as well as many officials from Canton. The ceremony commenced at 3 p.m. A stage was provided and on a table were two beautiful vases, the gift of Hsu Shih-chang, President of China. The bride wore a semi-Chinese costume of flowered pink satin, with a well and orange blossom. She was attended by four bridesmaids, Miss Yen, Miss Chow, Miss Cheng and Miss Chan. On the couple reaching the stage the contract was read, this being followed by speeches and the presentation of the ring. Mr. and Mrs. Liang are leaving for America at once.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Tram car No. 18 knocked down a Chinese near the King Edward Hotel, on Sunday. The man was sent to Hospital.

The approaching wedding is announced of Mr. Robert Taylor, engineer, to Miss Agnes Louisa White, en route by s.s. "Mentor."

Then thousand dollars has been appropriated by the Civil Governor of Canton as part of the Government's contribution towards a modern fire brigade.

About 115 Germans will be repatriated from Shanghai by the str. "Ume Maru" within the next few days. The "Ume Maru" has been chartered by the German government.

The Police have forbidden the Peking theatres to close their doors. This is rough on the proprietors, says the *North China Star*, as the show outside is more amusing, and it is expensive to keep lights on in an empty house.

In order that special vigilance may be maintained, the soldiers and police of Kowloon are paying particular attention to boarding-houses, hotels, railway stations, and boats there. The place is quiet and business is being conducted as usual.

In consequence of frequent disturbances the Canton authorities are paying particular attention to hotels, and boarding-houses of that city. Several rebel suspects were recently arrested at Kung On, in a boarding-house in Sheung Moon Tai. They were executed after a trial.

The Military and Civil Governors of Canton have instructed the masters of vessels in Samshui to apply to the Branch Shipping Bureau there for licences at once, and pay the taxes in compliance with the law. Assistance will be rendered by the Magistrate of the district in case of attempted piracy.

The Japanese authorities have announced that the total claims for indemnity against the German Government registered by Japanese at the Kencho amount to Y.1,104,145. In addition there is a claim of Y.7,000,000 filed by the Yokohama Specie Bank. The majority of the claimants are survivors from the four N.Y.K. liners sunk by German submarines.

Audacity is a characteristic of Shanghai thieves, and the man who has been operating at Central Police Station would take the prize, were a prize to be offered. There have been five or six petty robberies at police headquarters during the past month, the last being a night or two ago when Sgt. Bourne lost a watch and other jewellery and quite a sum of money he had in a locked drawer in anticipation of a forthcoming short holiday in Japan. One would think policemen, and in police headquarters at that, would be self-insured against burglary, but who thinks so thinks wrongly.

Mr. E. S. Cunningham, the American Consul-General, has received information that the Congressional party is due to arrive at Shanghai on the Transport "Great Northern" on Thursday, August 5. The duration of the stay of the party in Shanghai is not definitely known, though it is the party's intention to visit Soochow, Nanking, Tientsin and Peking, to arrive at Peking on August 10. Particulars as to the personnel have not yet been received by Mr. Cunningham, but it is understood that the tourists number 130, including families, and that there are over 50 members of Congress. They are now in Manila.

"The Probation Wife" has drawn large audiences to the Coronet over the week end, despite the inclement weather. The freshness of the story, the beautiful setting and photography and the charm which dainty Norma Talmadge seems to exercise over all who see her pictures, make the production a memorable one. In addition an excellent Gazette and a "Snub" comedy in which Sunshine Sammy plays a great part, aided and abetted by Hop Hed, a very youthful Chinese, and the latest addition to the Rolin studio, help to make up a very fine programme. It is showing for the last time to-day at 2.30 and 5.15, and to-night at 9.15 p.m.

The British Legation has taken steps "to have it made known to British subjects concerned that all participation in the present conflict on one side or the other should be strictly avoided as incompatible with the proper attitude to be observed by the subjects of a friendly nation, which was not concerned in, and absolutely opposed to any interference in the internal affairs of China." It will be interesting to know if the "British subjects concerned" include journalists who are backing up one side or the other. According to a contemporary, the typewriter is a mightier than the tank so a well-trained journalist ought to be more effective than a regiment of half-trained soldiers, says the *Peking Daily News*.

BITTER CLAN FEUD.

FIGHT IN STAUNTON ST.

MANY WOUNDED.

Two hostile clans of Chinese—Hakka and Hoklo—went on the war-path yesterday. The grudge between the clans is both old and bitter, and many battles have taken place, from time to time, the honours being fairly evenly divided. Yesterday a Hakka was taking a quiet stroll, when he was set upon by half-a-dozen Hoklos and given a severe mauling. He reported the matter to his friends, and a council of war was at once summoned, to consider methods of revenge. The Hakkas armed themselves with knives, carrying poles, stones and any weapon they could lay hands on, and then sallied forth to the enemy headquarters in Staunton Street. The Hoklos were on the alert and timely alarm was given. They rushed to the mouth of the street there to give battle to their hated enemies. The Hakkas were taken by surprise and were driven back in some disorder. They soon recovered, however, and standing their ground, not only saved themselves from defeat, but gave as good as they took, with the result that the Hoklos were forced back foot by foot. The battle was at its height when the police arrived. The combatants at once took to flight, dropping their weapons and leaving their wounded behind them. The Police gave chase and managed to capture a few of the runaways, among them, it is stated, the leaders of the opposing factions. The wounded were removed to the hospital for treatment and the others taken into custody.

This morning sixteen of the combatants, some of whom bore visible marks of the fray, were charged before Magistrate Smith. The Police said that the trouble arose over a gambling quarrel in which one man received a severe beating. He collected his clansmen and gave battle to his assailants. All the defendants pleaded "not guilty" when the charge was read to them.

After evidence had been heard, the Magistrate imposed a fine of \$3 in each case or, in default, seven days' hard labour.

None of the wounded men appeared to have been seriously hurt. They were all discharged from the hospital after their wounds had been dressed.

ARMY SCHOOLS.

ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

Prior to "breaking up" for a month's vacation, the annual prize distribution, for children attending the Army Schools at Garden Road, was held on July 30.

The prizes were kindly distributed by Mrs. Wyndham. His Excellency the G.O.C. and Officers of the Staff also being present.

It had been arranged that the children should proceed to Picnic Bay by launch for a picnic and sports in the afternoon, but the hoisting of the typhoon signals unfortunately prevented this being carried into effect. Mr. Ray, the proprietor of the Coronet Theatre, very kindly stepped into the breach and invited the whole of the children to an entertainment at his theatre from 3 p.m. to 5 p.m. and showed a fine selection of comic pictures, which were enjoyed and thoroughly appreciated by the little ones.

After the show the children were conveyed by motor-cars and chairs back to the school where an excellent tea provided by the Alexandra Cafe, was laid out for their consumption. This being disposed of the children returned to their homes, having had a thoroughly enjoyable day in spite of the vagaries of the weather.

The cost of teas and prizes were provided by certain generous donors who prefer to remain anonymous, as well as by the parents (of the Colonial Government and Dockyard Staffs) whose children attend the schools.

To those who so kindly assisted financially or worked for the success of the prize-giving and entertainment, the parents and school staff desire to tender their hearty thanks which is echoed by the children.

TRAVELLER ROBBED.

VIGILANCE REWARDED.

Before Magistrate Smith this morning, Sergeant Moss, of the Water Police, charged a Chinese with the theft of \$223, the property of a passenger from Amoy.

The defendant pleaded not guilty. The Sergeant said that the victim reported to the Police that he had been robbed. Watch was at once kept at all wharves and railway stations, and the defendant was arrested at Hougham attempting to board a train for Canton. He was searched and the money was found on his person. The complainant identified the defendant as the thief. The Magistrate pronounced a sentence of six weeks' hard labour.

BLUE-FUNNEL FARES.

THE INCREASED RATES.

The new scale of fares for the Blue Funnel Line is given in the *Blue Funnel Weekly Shipping Gazette* dated July 30.

The fare from Hongkong to London by "A" Class steamers has been increased from £72 to £102, and by "B" Class steamers from £65 to £78. "A" Class steamers include "Pyrrhus," "Mentor," "Telesias," and eventually additional vessels of this class sufficient in number to maintain a regular monthly passenger service between the United Kingdom, Straits Settlements, Hongkong, China and Japan Ports. "A" class steamers are about 7,600 tons Gross Register, and maintain an average sea speed of about 14 knots. Accommodation is fitted for about 80 first class passengers. The voyage from Hongkong to London usually occupies 36 to 38 days.

No fare is substituted for the £50 formerly charged for "C" Class steamers, which (the *Gazette* states) are only fitted with rough accommodation, but as far as circumstances permit, provide first class messing. They have been adopted as a temporary measure in order to meet the urgent demands of business men anxious to proceed to the Far East from England, and vice versa.

The following are the new "A" Class rates from Hongkong:

	New Rate.	Old Rate.
To Singapore	£24.	£11.
To Port Swettenham	28.	13.
To Penang	30.	14.
To Colombo	42.	26.
To Port Said	84.	67.
To London or Lpool	102.	72.
B. Class to London or Lpool	78.	65.

No alteration has been made in the fares to Seattle.

DANGEROUS CHARACTERS.

ARMED WITH DAGGERS.

A VIOLENT STRUGGLE.

In consequence of information received, the West Point detectives and district watchmen were yesterday afternoon detailed to search Bonham Street where some bad characters were reported to be loitering.

When near the Diocesan School, one of the district watchmen noticed four men approaching. His suspicions aroused by their movements, he seized one of them. Stuck in the man's girdle, the watchman discovered a large dagger. The man struggled violently, but with the help of the Hon. Mr. Lau Che-pak's Indian watchman, he was removed to the No. 7 Police Station. The other three men made off, one of them throwing a dagger over the wall into the yard of the Diocesan School.

The arrested man refused to say anything when questioned at the station. He will be charged tomorrow.

BANISHED.

TRIAD SOCIETY MEMBER RETURNS.

USUAL SENTENCE.

Inspector Caygill this morning charged a Chinese before Magistrate Hutcheon with unlawfully returning to the Colony after having been banished for ten years.

The defendant admitted the charge and said that a man who lived with him in the country, had stolen all his money and clothing and then absconded. He had a suspicion that he had come to Hongkong and came here to search for him.

The Inspector said that the defendant was sent away this year for being a member of a Triad Society. The usual sentence of twelve months' hard labour was passed.

POISONED.

ACCIDENTAL OR INTENTIONAL?

YAU MATI TRAGEDY.

The dead body of a 16-year old Chinese girl, of Yau mati, was yesterday removed to the public mortuary. As the result of the post mortem examination, death was found to be due to poisoning.

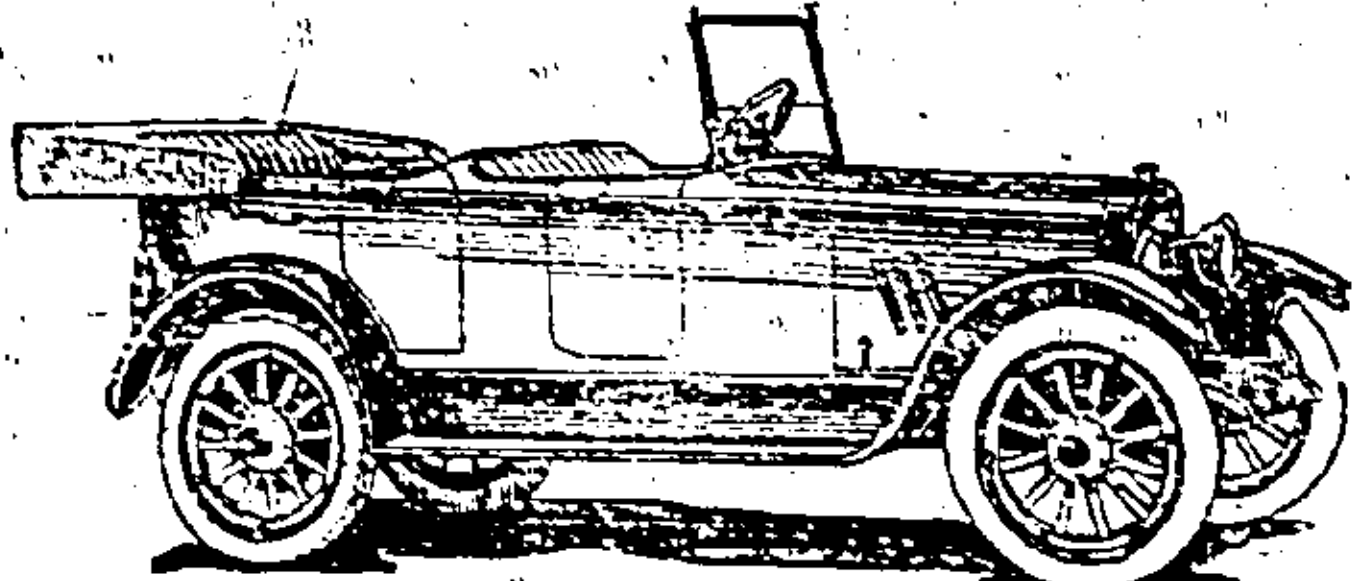
The girl's parents deny that it was a case of suicide. They say that the girl was quite happy at home and had no cause to take her own life, and that her death was an accident. They attribute it to an overdose of antiseptic oil, which she had been taking as medicine.

FOR A WEAK STOMACH.

A general rule all you need to do is to adopt a diet suited to your age and occupation and to keep your bowels regular. When you feel that you have eaten too much and when constipated, take one of Chamberlain's Tablets. For sales by All Chemists and Storekeepers.

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REPORT ON CHARTING THE SEAS.

WORLD CONFERENCE REPORT. THE SAFETY OF SEA FARERS.

The report of the Hydrographic Conference held in London last year, which is now completed, will be found to justify fully the high hopes expressed at the time of the meeting of this body. As the *Times* said, in accordance with the wishes of the delegates, "these tasks of a science invaluable to human intercourse deserve to be more fully understood and appreciated." The world-wide importance of the results achieved is perhaps best realized when it is remembered that the security, not only of the navies of the Powers, but still more of their mercantile marines and indeed of all who use the seas for business or pleasure, depends very largely upon the accuracy and completeness with which hydrographers and nautical surveyors in all countries perform their never ceasing work.

The conference, which began on July 24, 1919, was the first attempt to apply the lessons and experience of the war, on an international scale, to the needs of peace. All the maritime nations except Germany, Austria, Turkey, and Russia were invited, on the initiative of Great Britain, to send delegates, and all complied with the request. 21 States being represented, as well as four of their Dependencies. The number of delegates from these 25 countries was 45, and there were present among the delegates from their respective Governments the hydrographers in person of Denmark, France, Holland, Norway, Sweden, and the United States, as well as of this country. The last previous conference at which a similar interchange of views took place was at Petrograd in 1912, but Great Britain, the largest producer of charts in the world, was not then represented.

The subjects discussed by the Conference last year covered the whole field of hydrography, and decisions of the highest importance were arrived at, some of course, concerning hydrographers only, but by far the larger number being of interest and value to all navigators. The report shows that the work was divided into 10 sections, some being discussed by the full Conference, and others by Committees, whose decisions were submitted to the Conference for confirmation. In addition, there were resolutions of a general character adopted. One such affirmed that it was desirable that similar conferences should be held at intervals of not more than three years; while another expressed the wish that all Governments should aim at obtaining uniformity in the systems of buoyage and of port signals; and a third considered that it was desirable that all nations should adopt the system of time zones. There were also some informal discussions of value between the delegates, and certain monographs on particular subjects which were circulated appear as appendices to the report.

CHARTS, LIGHTS, AND BEACONS. Of the greatest general interest, perhaps, was the work of the first section, devoted to charts. The wish is unanimously expressed in the report that all countries should adopt the metric system on their charts and in other hydrographic documents as soon as possible. As regards names of places, the literal transcription was favoured in preference to the phonetic transcription. A most important advance was made in regard to the conventional signs on charts. A uniform system of these was adopted, based largely on the symbols used by the British Hydrographic Office, this being facilitated by the fact that other States use the same or very similar symbols. The symbols for wrecks, and for the six fathom line were taken from American practice, however, and similarly from the French service the symbols for submarine cables, remarkable buildings, and other conspicuous objects, and for expressing the nature of the bottom of the sea, were adopted. In one interesting particular, quite new symbols were necessary, this being for the indication of charts of stations using wireless telegraphy, whether for the receipt and dispatch of messages only, or for other purposes, such as direction-finding.

In the second section, concerned with sailing directions, advances were also made in the direction of standardized practice. A source of error was eliminated by the adoption of a resolution stating that the vertical movement of the water, due to tidal

waves, should be referred to as "tide" and the horizontal movement should be referred to as "tidal stream" or "tidal current." It was also agreed that the stream should be described by the true compass direction in which it flows, unless the stream turns at or low water, in which case it may be described as flood or "ebb stream."

The next three sections, concerned respectively with lights, notices to mariners and buoys and beacons, all did useful work in their limited spheres. A resolution taken at Petrograd in 1912 was again adopted to the effect that the unit employed in measuring the power of a light should be expressed in terms of an "intensity," and that a table of equivalent values to this unit should be given in every volume of lists of lights. No satisfactory formula, based on the intensity of a light, exists at present for determining the distance at which the light is visible, and it was therefore decided that a system of observation of lights round the coasts of all the associated States should be started, with a view to obtaining the basis for the evolution of an acceptable formula.

STANDARDIZED HYDROGRAPHY. Mention has been made of the proposed International Hydrographic Bureau. Discussion of this project was allotted to a separate section of the Conference, and forms the final stage of the report. The immediate establishment of such a Bureau is unanimously recommended. The Conference, moreover, appointed a committee consisting of three hydrographers then in office in Britain, France, and the United States—Rear Admiral Sir John P. Parry, Monsieur J. Renaud, and Rear Admiral E. Sampson—to take steps to obtain approval of the details of the Bureau, and submit the results of their deliberations to the Governments of the associated States. As a result of the working of this committee, it is understood that already 15 out of the 21 States have definitely given their adherence to the proposal.

Great Britain is, unfortunately, among the six Powers which have not yet made known their decision in the matter. It can hardly be expected, however, that the British Government will withhold their influential support from a project which is fraught with such benefit for the seafaring community and for overseas trade and commerce, which are of such primary importance to us. The cost of the scheme is comparatively trivial. The total annual expenditure of the Bureau is estimated not to exceed £12,000, which sum will be divided between all the States connected with it. The idea is that those States whose maritime interests are the greater should naturally contribute a larger sum than the lesser nations and the British contribution would work out at about £1,200 per annum. If the Government should, for any reason, refrain from joining the Bureau, it is conceivable that the leading shipping companies might consider whether it would not be advisable, in view of the benefits to be obtained, to co-operate and become affiliated to it, in order that Great Britain should not be entirely unrepresented. The value of such a Conference as that of last summer, and of the proposed Bureau, is not strictly limited to work for promoting the efficiency of navigation and the extension and security of commerce. The meeting between delegates of several countries, and the efforts towards standardizing practices, induce a feeling of mutual comradeship, each contributing something for the common good, which cannot but be of benefit to international relationships, and the advancement of free intercourse between the nations is an asset towards maintaining the peace of the world.—*Times*.

SLANG IN COMMONS.

THE PURIST PERTURBED.

Parliamentary purists are greatly perturbed over a remark which fell from Lord Robert Cecil during one of the Home Rule debates. Dealing with the Government proposal for the control of the Irish police, he said: "This takes the cake for absurdity." This introduction of a homely phrase sent a shudder through the House. It was understood that the Chairman was so paralysed that he could not muster sufficient strength to call Lord Robert to order.

CORRESPONDENCE.

PROGRESS.

[To the Editor of the "China Mail."]

Sir,—Though you do not mention the dingy dean (Dean Inge) it is evident that the gloomy pessimism of his Romanes lecture at Oxford has had its effect upon you. Pluck up! You evidently forget that the Dean is a Christian, and though I admit that his version of the Christian Creed is a rather attenuated one yet nevertheless a belief in hell fire however remote (and for other people) is not a very promising foundation for a cheerful outlook, is it? It is true that that intellectual gymnast G.K.C. argues a case for Christianity as being "jolly," typifying no doubt the life of the Man of Sorrows! The proponents of G.K.C. were doubtless amongst those judges at the Inquisition who passed the merry joke round whilst waiting the next victim cheerfully to the last turn of the rack. Who says we have not progressed? True, we have had the worst war of all times—as far as magnitude goes—a war exclusively of the great Christian Powers—at least until the leading Christian Power of the world succeeded in dragging in the leading Pagan one—and quite right too—for as we know, military necessity demanded it. But I'm getting away from the point. Progress! If you really and truly want to know how far we have progressed even within the last fifty years—read the newspapers of fifty years ago. Especially the police reports, and see if our conceptions of justice have become more sane and human. You, Sir, must be well aware of a thousand things evidencing the moral and material advance of humanity. Unquestionably the War was a moral set back—despite all that religious cant about "cleansing fires," etc. But even so, it must not be forgotten that never before has there been so much protest against war, and I am firmly convinced that the first country which goes to war in the future in defence of freedom, democracy, and the rights of small nations, will find itself landed in the throes of revolution. Quite possibly we are progressing toward that end, and General Dyer will get his job back! So be it! "One more phase in the march of Progress."

"England arise! the long, long night is over:
Faint in the East behold the dawn appear:
Out of the midst of all thy toil and sorrow
Arise, oh England! for the day is here!"

Yours,
"DEMOCRAT."

ANOTHER INCREASE.

SCALE OF COMPENSATION.

£5 FOR INJURY TO ARM.

Two Chinese women quarrelled. One called the other a gambler and a thief, and was in turn accused of being a seducer of other people's husbands. High words led to blows. One used a piece of wood and the other a pair of pincers. The one with the pincers, inflicted an ugly gash on the other's arm. The Police were summoned, and both women were arrested. They both appeared before Magistrate Smith this morning, and the one who used the pincers was ordered to pay the other £5 as compensation.

[It will be remembered that \$1 was recently awarded as compensation for the loss of an eye, and \$5 for an enforced immersion in the harbour at the hands of a drunken sailor.]

STABBED.

WHAT WAS THE MOTIVE?

Soon after 9 p.m., on Saturday, the Wanchai Police received a report that a man had been stabbed in Spring Garden Lane.

Sergeant Kelly and a couple of constables went to the place, and there found a Chinese lying unconscious on the roadside in a pool of blood, with two ugly stab wounds in his back.

The man was removed to the Government Civil Hospital, where he recovered consciousness. Questioned, he said that he did not know the name of his assailant, but he was able to identify him. He knew of no reason why his life should have been sought.

No arrest has yet been made. The wounded man is expected to recover.

CAPT. MCGRATH ILL.

The friends of Capt. McGrath will be glad to hear that he is progressing satisfactorily, after an operation for appendicitis.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

WEST POINT BUILDING GUTTED.

DAMAGE \$18,000.

A fire broke out at No. 119 Bonham Strand, a three-storeyed building, last night soon after nine o'clock. The fire, originating on the ground floor, which was used partly as a tea shop and partly to store rattan, soon blazed up furiously, and spread to the floor above.

When the fire brigade arrived, the flames had taken such a hold of the house that it was impossible to save it. Hoses were played on the neighbouring houses, and flames were successfully prevented from spreading. The house was completely gutted.

The cause of the outbreak is a mystery. It is thought that a carelessly thrown cigarette stamp caused it.

The damage to property is estimated to amount to \$18,000, divided as follows: Ground floor (tea shop and rattan store) \$9,000, first floor (silk store) \$6,000 and second floor (dwelling) \$3,000. It is not known if any of the floors were insured.

PASSAGES HOME.

LORD INCHEAPE'S LETTER.

URGENT REQUESTS FROM CHINA.

Lord Inchcape writing to Mr. Morgan, President of the European Association, on the question of passages from India to Europe says:—You may take it from me that we are fully alive to the urgency of the matter and that it engages my constant personal attention. Our agents in India are giving all possible attention, as far as lies in their power, to granting priority to those proceeding on account of ill-health, urgent business, etc. but, as you are aware, we have no complete control of berthing arrangements. The passage question is not confined to India only, but we have also had urgent requests from China, the Straits and Australia. The shortage of accommodation is, of course, due to the losses by enemy action (which has affected all lines and which will take considerable time to replace) and the employment of many of the larger vessels as troopships, hospital ships, etc. The latter are being returned to us by the Government and are being re-conditioned and I hope shortly to be able to have a programme of sailings considerably in advance of what we have recently been able to arrange.

CELEBRITIES IN DISGUISE.

Mr. Justice Darling's objection to the description of a man as "apparently an agricultural labourer from his dress" is of a much older application than the judge appeared to imagine. The eighth Duke of Devonshire was more than once taken for a keeper at Chatsworth, and the late Duke of Norfolk was severely reprimanded by a tourist for walking across a lawn at Arundel. "It's the like of you as gets these places shut to the like of us," said the tourist. At least once Mr. Justice Hawkins was mistaken for a prize fighter, and Lord Russell of Killowen, of art people for a card sharper, and, on another occasion, for a racing tout. A very eminent politician was once described by a fellow of the craft as dressed by a "seedy sailor," and there were times when Lord Houghton might have sat for a tramp.

KEEP IT HANDY.

IMMEDIATE relief is necessary in cases of diarrhoea, Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera Remedy should always be on hand. For sale by All Chemists and Storekeepers.

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SWATOW & SINGAPORE.....SAILING.....Aug. 3 at Noon.
MAINTA & CEBU & ILOILO.....SAILING.....Aug. 3 at 4 p.m.
HONGKONG & PAKHOI & HAIPHONG.....SAILING.....Aug. 3 at 9 a.m.
SINGAPORE & TIENTSIN.....SAILING.....Aug. 3 at Noon.
SINGAPORE & TIENTSIN.....SAILING.....Aug. 3 at 4 p.m.

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3—D.L. Hailong.
3—C.N. Suiyang.
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AMOY.

Aug. 3—D.L. Hailong.
3—C.N. Suiyang.
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FOOCHOW.

Aug. 3—D.L. Hailong.
3—D.L. Hailong.
3—D.L. Hailong.

SHANGHAI.

Aug. 3—I.C.S.N. Tungshing.
3—M.M. Andre Leboa.
3—C.N. Suiyang.
3—B.F. Promethous.
3—L.T. (D. & Co.) Innabrock.
3—I.C.S.N. Kwongrang.
3—C.N. Suiyang.
3—J.C.J.L. Tjink.
3—B.F. Rhess.
3—M.M. Paul Locat.
3—B.F. Jachilla.
3—B.F. Monitor.
3—B.F. Yuruyina.
3—B.F. Knight of the Garter.
3—M.M. Arrond Petic.
3—B.F. Ajax.
3—B.F. Stenkor.
3—B.F. Teiresias.
3—B.F. Idomeneus.
3—B.F. Teuer.

WEIHAWEI AND CHEFOO.

Aug. 3—I.C.S.N. Chipping.
7—C.N. Kueichow.

PUKOW.

Aug. 3—C.N. Suiyang.

HANKOW.

Aug. 23—B.F. Mentor.
Sept. 15—B.F. Stenkor.

TIENTSIN.

Aug. 3—I.C.S.N. Chipping.
7—C.N. Kueichow.
16—B.F. Achilles.
Sept. 22—B.F. Teiresias.

TAKAO.

Aug. 12—O.S.K. Shosha Maru.

HAIPHONG AND HOIHO.

Aug. 3—I.C.S.N. Loksang.
5—C.N. Kai'eng.

PAKHOI.

Aug. 3—C.N. Kai'eng.

SAIGON.

Aug. 17—M.M. Amazona.

BANGKOK.

Aug. 2—C.N. Luckow.

SINGAPORE.

Aug. 2—C.N. Linan.
10—I.C.S.N. Laisang.
10—I.C.S.N. Chumsang.

INDIAN PORTS, ETC.

CALCUTTA.

(Via Rangoon).
Aug. 7—P.M.S. West Fing.
8—N.Y.K. Penang Maru.
10—I.C.S.N. Laisang.
14—P. & O. Takada.
18—P. & O. Arratoon Apdar.
25—P. & O. Japan.
Sept. 15—P. & O. Madras.

BOMBAY.

Aug. 12—P. & O. Dunera.
20—N.Y.K. Tenshin Maru.
20—O.S.K. Luzon Maru.

COLOMBO.

Aug. 12—P. & O. Dunera.
20—N.Y.K. Tenshin Maru.
20—O.S.K. Luzon Maru.

JAVA PORTS, ETC.

Aug. 8—D.L. Gylmoot.
10—I.C.S.N. Chumsang.
18—J.C.J.L. Haiyang.
20—J.C.J.L. Tjinkang.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, ETC.

MANILA.

Aug. 2—O.N. Taming.
8—I.C.S.N. Loongsang.

CEBU AND ILOILO.

Aug. 2—O.N. Taming.

SANDAKAN.

Aug. 7—I.C.S.N. Hinesang.

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HAIPHONG.....Capt. J. S. Thomson.....TUESDAY.....10th August, at 2 p.m.

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DISRAELI'S SECRET.

THE LETTERS FROM HIS QUEEN.

CAREER OF MYSTERY.

No career in English history is more marvellous than that of Disraeli, and none has hitherto been encircled in greater mystery. In the closing volumes of Mr. Buckle's "Life of Disraeli" the mystery is at last dispelled. The man whom his opponents overwhelmed with abuse—the "Jew boy," "the adventurer," "the superlative Hebrew conjurer" (as Carlyle called him)—is revealed to the world as he really was—magnanimous, far-seeing, brave—in what is beyond question the greatest political biography in our language. The period covered is that from 1868 to his death in 1881, including the great Premiership of 1874-1880. It shows this gentleman of the Press—as Disraeli was proud to call himself—triumphing over all patrician prejudices by sheer capacity, winning the deep affection of Queen Victoria as no other of her Prime Ministers had done, raising England to the highest position in the world, securing the great and abiding regard of his country, checkmating Bismarck (who declared, "the old Jew, that is the man"), and then in the very hour of his greatest fame falling from power to die in lonely and sad old age.

It is a very human and touching story and its secret is that Disraeli England was his Israel, and his greatness the passion of his life. It is touched with the romance of his personal relations with Queen Victoria and with the great woman whose sympathy was such a precious support in his climatic years. "I live for power and the affections," he said of himself. The details of his septuagenarian courtship are quite new.

ROYAL FAVOURITE.

By the special consent of the King, his correspondence with Queen Victoria and her letters to him are published for the first time. He was an accomplished courtier, but though he spoke of himself, with the flippancy which he affected and which made him so mysterious a figure to his contemporaries as being on flattery to royalties "with a trowel," it is quite clear that his devotion to the Queen was chivalrous and sincere. He talked to her on literary subjects and on her books with the words "My dear Ma'am." When she sent him the primroses which he loved and which have become his emblem, he wrote to her: "He liked the primroses so much better for their being wild. They seem an offering from the Fauns and Dryads of the woods of Osborne."

For him and him only she went to me a visit in my bedchamber. What do you think of that?" he wrote to Lady Bradford.

She liked his wise talk and his directness.

He was never in the least shy; he did not trouble to insinuate, he said what he meant in terms the most surprising, the most unconventional, and the Queen thought she had never in her life seen so amusing a person.

It is still remembered how much more she used to smile in conversation with him than she did with any other of her Ministers.

He had often to use clever diplomacy to overcome her prejudices. When the Czar Alexander II of Russia paid a visit to London, Disraeli discovered to his horror that she proposed to go to Balmoral in the midst of the visit, leaving the guest; and not without considerable difficulty did he induce her to change her plan. In the crisis of negotiations with Russia some time later, her Russophobia caused him qualms.

Through the whole of his life he was a man, he would like to go and give the Russians, whose word she cannot believe, such a beating! We shall never be friends again till we have it out.

He had no wish for war and he succeeded in calming her. To him she poured out her heart as perhaps to no other.

None of her Ministers (she wrote) have ever shown her more consideration and kindness than he has.

She followed his last illness with anxious regard, and the sad news of his death brought from her this cry of sorrow!

Words are too weak to say what the Queen feels; how overwhelmed she is with the terrible, irreparable loss—which is a national one—and indeed a great one to the world at large! His kindness and devotion to the Queen on all and every occasion—his anxiety to lighten her cares and difficulties she never, never can forget and feels cruelly.

Four days after his funeral she visited and wept over his grave, and laid on his coffin a wreath; and from her privy purse she erected a personal memorial to him with the noble text "Kings love him that speaketh right."

HIS FAITH IN FEMININE COUNSEL.

Disraeli believed in the counsel and judgment of women and delighted in their company. "I hate clubs," he said, "not being fond of male society," and, again, "There is nothing I so much appreciate in life as a female critic." He wrote more than once, "marriage is the happiest state in the world," and his marriage, despite his wife's many oddities, was one of the happiest. At her death in 1872 he found that she had never cut two or three weeks for thirty-three years without garnering the harvest.

She left a touching letter in which she said:

God bless you, my kindest dearest! You have been a perfect husband to me. Be put at my side in the same grave. Do not live alone dearest. Someone I earnestly hope that you may find as attached to you as your own devoted Mary Anne.

Bitterly as he felt her loss, he acted on this advice and proposed to Lady Chesterfield, the sister of his intimate friend Lady Bradford.

She not unnaturally refused. Even had she been willing, when she had passed her seventieth birthday, to marry once more, she must have speedily realised that she did not occupy the first place in Disraeli's affection. For it was to Lady Bradford that he was most tenderly attached.

Both these great ladies had shown him kindness in his youth. His gratitude to them as to all his friends was lifelong; and to both he wrote continuously in letters which are here published for the first time. "I have a heart," he said, "that will not grow old."

To him the attainment of the highest office was a supreme tragedy as well as a supreme romance. "Too late," were the words constantly on his lips.

"Power," he was heard to mutter in his triumphal year, 1878, "it has come to me too late."

He had the gift of prophecy as when he declared that "the key of India is in London," and in perhaps the grandest of his speeches where he said:

England's resources, I feel are inexhaustible. She is not a country that, when she enters into a campaign, she will not terminate till right is done.

THE PHRASE MAKER.
He was brilliant as a phrase-maker and talker, and these sayings are characteristic of his insight: Bismarck talks as Montaigne writes; he is another Napoleon and must be bridled.

I know not why Japan should not become the Sardinia of the Mongolian East. They are by far the cleverest of the Mongol race.

Talk not to me of dukes; dukes can be made.

The House of Commons is a senate, not a vestry.

I was never respectable.

He made mistakes, of course, as when he said that Browning was "noisy, talented poet," and of Mr. Chamberlain that "he looked and spoke like a chessmonger." But they were few.

Many secrets of history are revealed here, among them Bismarck's offer of a German alliance, rejected from friendship for France by the Queen and himself; and the full story of that magnificent stroke the purchase of the Suez Canal shares, bought for £4,000,000 and to-day worth £30,000,000. The secret of this great career is that Disraeli combined will and imagination

BORED IN LONDON.

AMERICANS IN AGONY COLUMN.

The always interesting writer of "In the Driftway" in "The Nation" (New York) has the following account of a dash to the agony column for company—

"Not so many winters after the armistice the Drifter found himself in London lodgings, with a fellow drifter from these shores, brooding upon the weeks that separated them from sailing. His major errand was run. There still was occupation: novels to read, poems to try to read, friends to see. The Drifter and his companion were not vacant nor were they lonely (to be either, by the way, violates the first principle of drifting). But they had a sense that some neat piece of human research remained to be done. Now what? The companion spread a sheet of the Times over the hole in the wall in front of them, for draught; there was a flicker, and "Personals" stood out. The Agony Column," remarked the Drifter, "sustained Sherlock Holmes. Why not us?" The companion was sceptical. Often enough the column sounded like fun but doubtless it masked a deadly seriousness, only lost souls, and the want and clerks themselves, contributed. "Such as don't mean to marry or murder," he said, "will mother us. Are we so desperate?" The Drifter had his way, and this appeared one morning: "Two Americans, young, literary, but interested in everything, desire London friends." The crucial words were "young," "literary," and "but." Literary would disgust insurance agents and other gold-diggers; "but" would puzzle the refined and scare the highbrows. "We never shall smile again, promised the companion. Forty-eight hours brought fifty notes, and the heart of London lay open. Was it gay? Was it curious? It was curious. Suburban jazz instructresses needed to know the latest in their line from Broadway. Friendless typists wanted Sunday walks. Four young ladies, tired of mother and father, were in the mood for Canada, future or no future. Americans, "also stranded," reached a hand. Dear old ladies, seeing the young men must be lonely, would make their city next best to a home. Barristers from the Temple would show the Law Courts and the Parliament. As for the rest, they were merely refused. Not one word had a wink in it. The companion was vindicated, it seemed; there was no fun in personals. The boat day came, and the aliens sailed; but these tantalizing lines ran in the Times the next week: "Two Britanias, young, anything but literary, think two Americans probably not interesting." Now the Drifter, who never resented advice, needs and begs it.

The advice is easily offered. It was up to the two Young Americans to reply to the two Britanias and convince them they were interesting.

COST OF A SUIT.

PERHAPS LESS THAN 20 GUINEAS NEXT WINTER.

In the House of Commons on May 18, Mr. Hurd (U. Frome, Somerset) asked the President of the Board of Trade whether he was aware that the average price for best quality, British-made, worsted suits was now approximately, and allowing for exchange, in New York \$60, in Paris 50 guineas, in Berlin £200, and in Montreal £35; and how these prices compared with those charged for similar suits to British consumers in Britain.

Sir Robert Horne said the price of best quality worsted suits made by high class tailors in Britain was approximately from 16 guineas to 18 guineas, though prices varied to some extent according to locality. He had no information bearing out the statements in the question as to the prices abroad, but he understood that the prices of British-made suits were considerably higher in foreign markets than in Britain.

Replying to a further question Sir Robert Horne said he understood that fancy worsted suits of the best quality were being offered to London tailors at from 40s. to 45s. per yard. The price charged per suit depended to some extent on the locality and the class of tailor employed. He was advised that a suit made of 1902s. fancy worsted ought not to cost more than twenty guineas next winter. The increased price was due to a number of facts, including the increase in the price of all merino wool, the rise in wages, the reduction in hours, and the increase for repairs and renewals of plant. Suits sound quality ought, of course, to be obtained at a much lower price.

With a devotion to high national ideals rarely equalled and never surpassed. And that is why, in Mr. Buckle's final verdict, to this generation he appears a grand and magnificent figure, standing solitary, towering above his contemporaries, the man of ferid imagination and vision wide and deep, amid a nation of narrow, practical minds, philistine, Puritan-riden; his life at once a romance and a tragedy, but a splendid tragedy, himself the greatest of our statesmen since the days of Chatham and Pitt.

LIFE IN LONDON.

JAPANESE LADY'S IMPRESSIONS.

An interesting account of a Japanese lady's impressions of London appears in the *Morning Post* from the pen of its Tokyo correspondent. The narrator is Mrs. Danjo Ebina, wife of the President of Doshisha University and daughter of an illustrious hero of Meiji. Mrs. Ebina visited London with her husband last year.

Hotels being full they found lodgings in a doctor's family. There was a wife and six children, and the Japanese lady had a good chance to study the nature and habits of English family life. She was impressed by the cordiality of all the members, and especially by the systematic order of the household, a thing not conspicuous in Japan. Mrs. Ebina could not get over the fact that there were regular hours for everything and no one could be even a second late without being noticeable.

Of course, the vastness and greatness of London were a constant marvel; the great buildings, beside which everything in Japan is diminutive; the ceaseless traffic of the busy streets, the wealth of luxury represented by the shops, the prices displayed in shop windows running up to thousands of yen; and withal the simplicity of the people's dress, even to shabbiness sometimes, from a Japanese point of view. People even boasted to Mrs. Ebina that they had been able to use the same handbags for ten years, with seemed strange to the citizen of a country where every traveller tries to start with new luggage, carriers. The great parks of London, that suddenly brought the citizen into rural haunts of loveliness and enchantment, were a never-ending pleasure and delight. And the English frequented these parks simply in thousands without wanting anything to eat, apparently; for a Japanese cannot go to a park without seeking a restaurant, with which all parks in Japan are well provided.

The simple modesty of the English Mrs. Ebina thought very remarkable. Lord Bryce, whom she had long been accustomed to look upon as one of the greatest of Englishmen, quite amazed her by the unpretentious manner of his life. Once, when Dr. and Mrs. Ebina were on a trip in Switzerland, they came upon the great Englishman alone in the compartment of a railway carriage. He recognised them at once and spoke in the most cordial way, quite different from the higher classes in Japan. The difference was still more marked when they found he was travelling without attendants or servants of any sort, a thing no upper class Japanese could do.

A further fact of English life that Mrs. Ebina greatly admired was the freedom of women, as well as their simplicity of dress, especially among the common people.

Compared with English dress, Japanese is the most extravagant in the world, says Mrs. Ebina. The English, she goes on to say, are to be complimented on knowing what is becoming, as well as on the fact that although they concentrate in London the wealth of the world, they yet do not lose their modesty and their taste for rural sports and pleasures. As for the advance made by the women of England Mrs. Ebina is loud in its praises, though she fears it will be long before the women of Japan can equal it. She tells the story of a Japanese who went up to a woman police officer in London thinking to have a familiar chat with her when she promptly put him in his place and told him the district was not quite a respectable one for a decent foreigner. The Japanese simply collapsed on being thus spoken to by a woman, and vanished.

TANKS TO TRAP ROBBERS.

IRONCLAD "PILL-BOXES" TO HOLD UP "CROOKS."

Covered by revolvers from a couple of armoured "pill boxes," which on the cashier pressing a button, dropped from the ceiling, simultaneously with the automatic closing of the street door—a forger who had presented a bogus cheque in the Pacific Bank of New York, found himself "held up," with the money changers' tables turned on him. He made a wild, futile dash for the exit, and then threw up his hands and surrendered. Such pill boxes as those which astonished the Pacific Bank's queer customer are the device that has been widely adopted, following a series of daring daylight raids and renewals of plant. Suits sound quality ought, of course, to be obtained at a much lower price.

It consists of a sort of "tank" formed of sheet metal shields, with revolvers placed ready to hand at narrow openings, and conveniently situated so that officials or employees can reach them instantly and get the "drop" on any armed intruder. In some large institutions "pill boxes" are built into walls and manned day and night by guards armed with rifles.

Two new Launches are being built for the "WALLA-WALLA" Sect. Phone No. 3516.

GATE TO AUSTRALIA.

THURSDAY ISLAND AND EASTERN RACES.

A passenger from Thursday Island had some interesting statements to make at Brisbane the other day regarding the pearl fishing industry and the part Japanese play in it. Outside half a dozen hotels and a few business houses, he said, Thursday Island is run by Japanese and Chinese. Gambling dens are rampant, and are carried on undisturbed. As for the pearling industry, it is largely monopolised by the Japanese. There are some nine European owners of pearling boats on Thursday Island who indent Japanese crews from Japan, and have to enter into a guarantee of £100 in regard to each that he shall not escape into Australia. The boat owners fit up the vessels with diving apparatus and hand them over to the Japanese to be worked by them. Each Japanese gets £25 a ton for picking up shell, and keeps all the pearls they contain.

The result is that the Japanese get practically all the pearls picked up in Torres Straits, and the boat owner has to be content with the shell. One Japanese diver in eight months during 1919, the visitor stated, sold £1,200 worth of pearls to the man for whom he was working, and it is alleged that in the last six months of 1919 550,000 were sent by the Japanese from Thursday Island to Japan which never paid a penny income tax. Further, the Japanese purchases everything he requires from Japan, and was of little use to the Commonwealth in pre-war times the owner of a pearling cutter or lugger could sign on a Torres Straits crew to dive naked for pearl shell. During the war no pearl shell was picked up in Torres Straits, but in 1918, the visitor added, the Queensland Government made a regulation prohibiting naked diving, except for pearl shell the natives wanted for themselves. The result was that the white man at the present time could not pick up shell in Torres Straits unless he purchased diving apparatus at a cost of about £300 and indent Japanese divers. This regulation could not be justified on the ground of scarcity of shell, as there must have been an abundance of it since the waters were not exploited during the war, and the regulation had caused a good deal of soreness among the poorer boat owners of Thursday Island.

At the present time it was very difficult to get pearling crews about Torres Straits. Formerly, the crews were brought across from New Guinea and signed on by the Customs officials on Thursday Island. At the beginning of 1920, however, an attack by the Japanese on New Guinea diving boats occurred at Thursday Island, with the result that the police took the New Guineans to an adjoining island until such time as they could be sent home. As a consequence the New Guinea boys had refused to come back to Thursday Island. This had naturally caused a scarcity of crews, and the "whole show" was now practically run by Japanese. Formerly pearling boats were rented out to the Japanese on the half-share system, but recently a number of boat owners on Thursday Island had entered into contracts with the Japanese, whereby the Japanese paid the wages of the crews and provided their food, and in return received 66 2/3 per cent. of the profits, the boat owner receiving 33 1/3 per cent. The Japanese, the visitor concluded, now ran practically everything in Thursday Island.

NOVEL WAR MEMORIAL.

SOMERSET'S LIGHT THAT WILL NOT FAIL.

A light to shine as a beacon from the highest peak of the Mendip Hills has been chosen by the people of Somerset as a fitting memorial to the men who died to keep England's torchlight. This novel scheme was chosen from many that were submitted for a proposed war memorial. A shrine will be built at the summit of the hill, and from the top of this the eternal light will shine forth through the ages. Pilgrimages of children from every part of the country will be conducted annually to lay flowers as soon as the hill-top shrine and light have been erected, so that the young may learn to appreciate the meaning and the symbol of the beacon. When sufficient money has been collected for this war memorial, the light will be installed by means of electricity, and a tablet will be erected at the foot of the shrine, bearing the name of Somerset's fallen heroes. This will be, it is believed, the only perpetual light ever erected as a war memorial.

TEETHING CHILDREN.

TEETHING children have more or less diarrhoea, which can be controlled by giving Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy. All that is necessary is to give the prescription dose after each operation of the bowels, more than natural, and then order oil to cleanse the system. It is safe and sure. Even the most severe and dangerous cases are quickly cured by it. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

New shipment of FROZEN SMOKED FISH

Selected Fillets	60 cts. per lb.
Finnan Haddocks	50 " " "
Selected Kippers	40 " " "
Red Herrings	30 " " "

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H.M.S. "HOOD."

ONE WARSHIP: £8,000,000.

The great cost of the "Hood" has (says "The Navy") surprised the public far more than any detail of her design. An estimated expenditure of £5,287,335, without guns and ordnance stores, came as a thunderclap. Our pre-war expenditure on any one ship for the navy barely exceeded £2,000,000. It may be well, therefore, to point out that it is not so much that the design of the "Hood" is expensive, as that the cost of shipbuilding has increased vastly since 1914. A few figures for the cost of building cargo steamers in recent years, and at the present time, may serve to put the matter in its true proportions. The figures in this table are from statistics compiled by Messrs. C. W. Kellock & Co., the brokers to the Admiralty marshal—

1900	£50,000
1905	44,000
1910	40,000
1914 (July)	42,000
1915	125,000
1916	188,000
1917	187,500
1918	180,500
1919 (July)	195,000

The cost, therefore, has advanced nearly five fold in five years. Had the increase in shipbuilding been at a similar rate, the "Hood" would have cost about £10,000,000.

At the same time we have to face great increase in the cost of all types of warships. The new light cruiser "Hawkins," of 9,750 tons, cost about £1,570,000, as compared with the "Kent," of similar tonnage that cost £700,283. The "Calcutta," of 4,190 tons, cost about £850,000, as compared with the "Bristol," of 4,800 tons, which cost £364,953. The more the figures are studied the more evident it is that shipbuilding programmes of the near future will have to be confined to the most necessary ships only. And it is beyond question that the taxpayers, faced with a bill for £5,000,000 for one vessel, will be a very potent factor in determining the attitude of the authorities towards the mammoth warship. More perhaps even than technical considerations, the deadweight of public opposition may lead to an abandonment of the growth in design.

WHY SCOTSMEN SUCCEED.

MR. BONAR LAW ON TRIBUTE AND EDUCATION.

Mr. Bonar Law, as Lord Rector of the University, presided at a dinner of the Glasgow University Club, London, held at the Holborn Restaurant. Sir R. S. Horn, President of the Board of Trade, and Mr. Robert Munro, Secretary for Scotland, were among the guests.

Proposing "Alma Mater," Mr. Bonar Law said it was exactly 40 years since he attended a class in Glasgow University. When he looked back on that time he saw the image of a young man who bore his name, but who had as little resemblance to the man who bore it now as if he came from an entirely different country. (Laughter.) He saw an amount of vitality which young men only could possess, an amount of ambition which time had modified, and a belief in himself which experience had taught him was greatly exaggerated. (Laughter.) In his opinion the one characteristic above all others which had always distinguished Scotland, and which had made Scotsmen secure such splendid positions, was their love of education and the sacrifices they were prepared to make to secure it. It was that combination of the love of learning and thriftiness which of all qualities did most to make the future character of men. It was those qualities which had made Scotland so great, and of which Scotsmen ought to be so proud.

He would like to see the extra manual work of the University extended far more and carried out by the very best men at the disposal of the University. Much could be done in this way to create the best possible atmosphere in the industrial capital of Scotland.

Mr. Munro appealed for support to provide a proper athletic ground and pavilion for the University.

THE UNIVERSE.

WHY IT ENDURES.

In explaining "The Theory of Quanta" and its bearing on certain problems of science, Dr. J. H. Jeans showed at the Royal Institution how Nature has provided a check on the improvidence of that persistent waster of the Universe's strength, the electron. Suspended balls represented atoms and electrons, and when they collided it was seen that there was a "transfer of energy, so complete when a stationary ball received a full hit that the moving ball remained still, while the other was set in motion. Similar atomic collisions, said the lecturer, occurred at the rate of a hundred million a second, and all the energy thus gathered by electrons was dissipated into the ether.

The problem had presented itself that if energy were really squandered in this way the Universe could not hold together a second. But the theory of quanta stepped in to prove that the electron's power of absorbing energy was restricted in a curious way. The electron was like a spendthrift gambler, who could only deal in 25 notes, and if he met a man with only fifteen shillings in his pocket could not win his money. When he won a 25 note he spent it at once, but his opportunities of getting one were limited. In a toss up with the electron, it always stood to win, but it could only receive or spend an exact quantum of energy at a time, and fractions were of no use.

SPIRITUALISM

A GRAVE DANGER.

"Spiritualism: a present danger," was the subject of a discussion at a Queen's Hall meeting under the auspices of the World's Evangelical Alliance. The Bishop of London wrote that he considered Spiritualism a very grave danger, and that like "many other forms of bad teaching," it should be met by positive teaching based on the Apostles' Creed.

Canon J. H. B. Masterman, who presided, said that some who had been reading of certain revelations from the other World, and who were acquainted with the readings of Swedenborg, would have no difficulty in recognising that in those revelations they were face to face with a perfectly honest exercise of a subconscious self. Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" was not so much written by him as given to him.

Dr. A. P. Schofield said that within his own experience a cavalry officer committed suicide in an asylum as the result of seeking communion with his dead mother. It so unhinged his mind that he had to be placed in confinement.

HEALTH HINTS FOR HOT WEATHER.

How To Sustain Your Strength.

The most important thing for the sustenance of health and strength during the hot season is to keep your blood in good condition. Prolonged heat makes the blood thin and watery, and thus throws the weakened system open to attacks of fever, diarrhoea, dysentery and other maladies. When the blood is aqueous or impoverished, nervous ailments, dyspepsia, neuritis and headaches result, and the whole body quickly gets into an unhealthy state.

There is nothing better to build up the blood and make it rich and red than Dr. Williams' pink pills; it is for this reason that these world-famous pills are so immensely popular as a blood and nerve tonic in tropical countries—throughout the equatorial East, Central and South America, and northern Australia, for example. By the aid of Dr. Williams' pink pills not only do men and women sustain their health and vigour in these lands of everlasting summer, but also many thousands of sufferers from maladies resulting from impure watery blood or disordered nerves have been restored by their use, indisputable evidence proving that they have cured almost countless cases of anaemia, indigestion, rheumatism, edema, malaria, as well as the special ailments of women.

Obtainable from chemists and medicine vendors everywhere, Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people can also be had from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 608 Broadway, New York, or 111, Grafton Street, London, W. One dollar fifty cents this bottle, or eight dollars for six bottles, post free. If ill, or weak, or low, let them begin to help you without delay.

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KAN TONG PO.
Chief Manager

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.
(FRENCH BANK.)
HEAD OFFICE :
15bis Rue La Fayette, Paris.

ID OF CAPITAL ... FRs. 68,400
 RESERVE FUNDS ... FRs. 69,577
 BRANCHES:
 Bangkok Hongkong Saigon
 Battambang Mongtse Shanghai

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National
d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais;
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas;
Credit Industriel et Commercial.

IN LONDON: The National
Principal & Union, Bank of England
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris,
Credit Lyonnais.

IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.,
French American Banking Corporation,
Guaranty Trust Co. of New York

Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.
L. BERINDOAGUE,
Manager.
Hongkong, August 2, 1920.

**THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE
BANK, LTD.**
—
ESTABLISHED 1858.
—
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Yen 100,000,000

RESERVE FUND 44,000,000
HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS AT
BATAVIA, NEWCASTLE
SOERABAYA, NEW YORK

DAKOTA	PIKE
DELAWARE	RANSOM
DAIRY (DAIRY)	SAN-FRANCISCO
FERRELL (MURDER)	SMITH
HAVE	STANLEY
HARRIS	

KAI YUEN	CHANGHONG
SONG	BERNARD
CHONG	STERN
LOS ANGELES	THOMAS
LYNN	THOMAS
MANILA	THOMAS

Interest allowed on Current Accounts.
Deposits received for fixed periods at
rates to be obtained on application.
G. HASHIDZUMI,
Manager.
Hongkong, March 15, 1920.

**NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE CO.
WHICH ARE VERIFIED BY SHARPS &
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LTD.**

THE RAILWAY FIREMEN'S
- ASSURANCE CO. -
TOTAL FUNDS at 31st December 1914
£12,978,357.
- Authorized Capital £3,000,000
- Subscribed Capital £2,500,000

Fire Fund.....	1,000.00
Life & Accident Fund.....	11,000.00
Sinking Fund Assoc.....	1,000.00
	13,000.00
AVENUE Fire Branch.....	1,000.00
	14,000.00

Nevada Marine Department
 Other Receipts
 \$1,300.00
 \$1,300.00
 \$1,300.00

The Accumulative Funds of the various
 ranches are separately invested, and, by

— **— SHEWAN TOMES & CO**
— **— Agents.**

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

(Continued from Page 6.)

AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

Aug. 12—C. W. A.	S.S. Victoria.
13—A. O.	Taiwan.
14—N. Y. K.	Atsuta Maru.
15—P. & O.	Eastern.
16—C. & A.	S.S. Hwah Ping.
17—Y. K.	Tango.
18—P. & O.	Kanowna.
19—O. S. K.	Kunajiri Maru.

JAPAN PORTS.

Aug. 1—M. M.	Andre Lebou.
2—P. & O.	Kanowna.
3—O. S. K.	Indus Maru.
4—P. & O.	Plassy.
5—B. F.	Theresa.
6—P. & O.	Jeypore.
7—N. Y. K.	Nagato Maru.
8—J. C. J. L.	Tidelet.
9—M. M.	Paul Lecat.
10—B. F.	Lyon.
11—N. Y. K.	Tango Maru.
12—P. & O.	Madras.
13—L. T.	(D. & Co.) Hungaria.
14—B. F.	Jeypore.
15—P. & O.	Armed Behic.
16—P. & O.	Nankin.
17—B. F.	Teucer.

AMERICAN PORTS.

VANCOUVER.

Aug. 12—C. P. O. S.	Monteale.
13—W. L.	West Ivan.
14—A. L.	City of Spokane.
15—O. S. K.	Africa Maru.
16—W. L.	Delight.
17—C. P. O. S.	Vancouver of Russia.
18—D. L.	Meville Dollar.
19—C. P. O. S.	Empire of Asia.
20—D. L.	Harold Dollar.
21—C. P. O. S.	Empire of Russia.
22—C. P. O. S.	Monteale.

VICTORIA.

Aug. 12—W. L.	West Ivan.
13—N. Y. K.	Toyohashi Maru.
14—N. Y. K.	Kashima Maru.
15—A. L.	City of Spokane.
16—O. S. K.	Africa Maru.
17—W. L.	Delight.
18—D. L.	Talhybius.
19—N. Y. K.	Fushimi Maru.
20—B. F.	Vandana.
21—B. F.	Talhybius.
22—B. F.	Tyndarus.

SEATTLE.

Aug. 7—S. & D.	West Ivan.
8—W. L.	Elkton.
9—W. L.	West Ivan.
10—N. Y. K.	Toyohashi Maru.
11—N. Y. K.	Kashima Maru.
12—A. L.	City of Spokane.
13—O. S. K.	Africa Maru.
14—W. L.	Delight.
15—D. L.	Talhybius.
16—N. Y. K.	Fushimi Maru.
17—B. F.	Vandana.
18—B. F.	Talhybius.
19—B. F.	Tyndarus.

TACOMA.

Aug. 12—W. L.	West Ivan.
13—A. L.	City of Spokane.
14—O. S. K.	Africa Maru.
15—W. L.	Delight.

PORTLAND.

Aug. 22—A. L.	Coaxet.
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SAN FRANCISCO.

Aug. 5—A. L.	Elkton.
6—D. L.	West Cadron.
7—P. M. S.	Venezuela.
8—C. M. S.	Nanking.
9—C. M. S.	Nile.
10—J. P. I.	Arakan.
11—T. K. K.	Shinyo Maru.
12—P. M. S.	Ecuador.
13—T. K. K.	Pavia Maru.
14—C. M. S.	China.
15—T. K. K.	Korea Maru.
16—P. M. S.	Colombia.

LOS ANGELES.

Aug. 6—L. A. P. N.	West Montop.
7—L. A. P. N.	West Hika.
8—L. A. P. N.	Vinita.
9—L. A. P. N.	West Hixton.

VALPARAISO.

VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, DALBAG, CALLAO, ARICA & IQUIQUE.
--

Sept. 2—T. K. K.	Anjo Maru.
3—T. K. K.	Seto Maru.
4—T. K. K.	(VIA THE CAPE).
5—N. Y. K.	Penang Maru.
6—O. S. K.	Mexico Maru.

NEW YORK.

(VIA PANAMA.)

Aug. 12—B. F.	Pak Ling.
13—D. L.	Grace Dollar.
14—C. M. S.	Hongkong Maru.
15—D. & Co.	Egyptian Castle.
16—A. L.	Cape May.

(VIA SUZ.)

Aug. 6—B. F.	Pak Ling.
7—N. Y. K.	Akita Maru.
8—B. L.	Birmingham City.
9—B. L.	Ningchow.
10—B. F.	City of Dunkirk.
11—B. F.	Ajax.

SUPPLIED BY ALL CHEMISTS.

PHYSICIANS prescribe Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy because it relieves cramps in the stomach and intestinal pains quicker than any preparation they can compound. It can be bought from any chemist. A bottle will keep for years and no home is complete without it. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

BOSTON.

Aug. 27—B. L.	Birmingham City.
Sept. 20—B. L.	City of Dunkirk.

DUREAN AND CAPE TOWN.

VIA BRUXELLES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS AND MANTOVAS.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

BRINDISI, VENICE, & TRIESTE.

Aug. 9—L. T. (D. & Co.)	Filina.
Sept. 4—L. T. (D. & Co.)	Innsbruck.
Oct. 2—L. T. (D. & Co.)	Hungaria.

GENOA.

Aug. 12—J. M.	Glenara.
13—B. F.	Bellerophon.
14—B. F.	Cyclops.
15—B. F.	Euryalus.
16—B. F.	Titan.
17—B. F.	Teucer.

MARSEILLES.

Aug. 12—P. & O.	Lahore.
13—M. M.	Amazon.
14—P. & O.	Nagato.
15—P. & O.	Plassy.
16—O. S. K.	Alps Maru.
17—B. F.	Jeypore.
18—B. F.	Cyclops.
19—B. F.	Rhiva.
20—B. F.	Euryalus.
21—B. F.	Nankin.
22—B. F.	Titan.
23—B. F.	Teucer.

LONDON.

Aug. 10—N. Y. K.	Atsuta Maru.
11—J. M.	Glenara.
12—P. & O.	Lahore.
13—B. F.	Prometheus.
14—B. F.	Alps Maru.
15—B. F.	Jeypore.
16—B. F.	Cyclops.
17—B. F.	Rhiva.
18—B. F.	Euryalus.
19—B. F.	Nankin.
20—B. F.	Titan.
21—B. F.	Teucer.

HAVRE.

Aug. 7—B. F.	Prometheus.
8—P. & O.	Lahore.
9—B. F.	Alps Maru.
10—B. F.	Jeypore.
11—B. F.	Cyclops.
12—B. F.	Rhiva.
13—B. F.	Euryalus.
14—B. F.	Nankin.
15—B. F.	Titan.
16—B. F.	Teucer.

LIVERPOOL.

Aug. 14—B. F.	Alps Maru.
15—B. F.	Bellerophon.
16—N. Y. K.	Kanagawa Maru.
17—B. F.	Rhesus.
18—B. F.	Cyclops.
19—B. F.	Euryalus.
20—B. F.	Titan.
21—B. F.	Teucer.

ANTWERP.

Aug. 10—N. Y. K.	Atsuta Maru.
11—J. M.	Glenara.
12—A. L.	West Campgaw.
13—B. F.	Canfa.
14—B. F.	Proteus.
15—B. F.	Alps Maru.
16—B. F.	Jeypore.
17—B. F.	Achilles.
18—B. F.	Mentor.
19—B. F.	Lyon.
20—B. F.	Idoneus.

ROTTERDAM.

Aug. 15—A. L.	West Campgaw.
16—B. F.	Canfa.
17—B. F.	Glenara.
18—B. F.	Proteus.
19—B. F.	Teucer.

AMSTERDAM.

Aug. 17—B. F.	Prometheus.
18—B. F.	Canfa.
19—B. F.	Proteus.
20—B. F.	Achilles.
21—B. F.	Mentor.
22—B. F.	Lyon.
23—B. F.	Idoneus.

HAMBURG.

Aug. 17—B. F.	Prometheus.
18—B. F.	Proteus.
19—O. S. K.	Alps Maru.
20—B. F.	Lyon.
21—O. S. K.	Atlas Maru.
22—B. F.	Idoneus.

COPENHAGEN.

Aug. 7—M. S.	Chile.
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ARE YOU GOING ON A JOURNEY?

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy should be packed in your hand luggage when going on a journey. Change of water, diet and temperature all tend to produce bowel trouble, and this medicine cannot be secured on board the train or steamship. It may save much suffering and inconvenience if you have it handy. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

NOTICES.

A R R O W

S H I R T S

"IDEAL" THE CREAM SUBSTITUTE



IDEAL ICE CREAM

PUDDINGS, DRESSINGS, Etc.

PACKED BY NESTLE'S

OBTAINABLE FROM LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., 25 cts. per tin.

A SHIPMENT OF INDIAN SCOUTS IS DUE TO ARRIVE SHORTLY.

To avoid disappointment get your name on the waiting list.

ALEX. ROSS & Co.
25, DES VERTS ROAD CENTRAL, TEL. 27.
GARAGE KOWLOON, TEL. 417.

BATH TUBS.

SANITARY GOODS
BATHROOM FITTINGS
AND ALL KINDS OF GLASS AND MIRRORS.

LYSON COMPANY,
Tel. No. 2558. 39A, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

S. GREENFIELD.

("DO BE CHAIRFUL")

CHAIR MANUFACTURER.

27 Des Vaux Road,
(three doors from Post Office.)

WHITE TEETH IN DISEASED SOCKETS ARE DOOMED

Most people think they can save their teeth just by keeping them white and free from decay. This is important but it isn't enough.

The vital thing is to keep the gums healthy. Because Pyorrhea, the greatest tooth destroyer of all, starts under the gums. If unchecked, the Pyorrhea germs undermine and destroy the tooth sockets. Then the entire supporting foundation of your teeth is gone. So they loosen and fall out or must be extracted—though they may be sound and undecayed.

That is why dentists in increasing numbers prescribe Pyorrhoides Powder to keep gums healthy and to restore health to bleeding, receding, spongy or tender gums.

In addition to its ingredients which keep the teeth white and clean, Pyorrhoides Powder is medicated with Dentinol, a germicidal and healing agent used by dentists in the treatment of Pyorrhea.

Pyorrhoides Powder tones up the gums, stimulates their blood circulation, helps to keep them hard and firm. Its effectiveness has been proved by thorough tests in clinics devoted to Pyorrhea research.

FREE SAMPLE and educational booklet on Pyorrhea free upon request.

THE DENTINOL & PYORRHOIDE CO., INC.,
1480, Broadway, New York City, U.S.A.

WALTER FORD & COMPANY,
8, Queen's Road Central, HONGKONG.
Telephone Nos. 1955 & 3808.
SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA.

POST OFFICE.

Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

The private letter boxes at the G.P.O. will be closed while undergoing a General overhaul from 1st to 7th Prox. During this period boxholders' correspondence will be delivered to the pillar boxes. Messages at the back counter of the G.P.O.

GENERAL HOLIDAY.

The General Post Office will be open on Monday, the 2nd August, from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. only.

There will be one delivery of ordinary and Registered correspondence and one collection of letters from the Pillar Boxes. The Money Order Office will be entirely closed.

The District Post Offices will be open from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. and from 5 p.m. to 6 p.m. with the exception of Kowloon Office which will be open from 8 a.m. to 9 a.m. only and Sheung Wan Branch which will be open from 8 a.m. to 9 a.m. and from 3.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. There will be one delivery from District Offices at Noon.

INWARD MAILS.

WEDNESDAY, August 4.
Manila—Per TENYO MARU.
FRIDAY, August 6.
Japan—Per TOYOBAH MARU.
U.S.A. and Japan—Per KASHIMA MARU.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TUESDAY, August 3.
Amoy, Shanghai and North China—Per SUYANG, 9 p.m.
Swatow and Bangkok—Per LUCHOW, 11 a.m.
Swatow and Straits—Per LINAN, 11 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Fochow—Per HAI-ROUNG, 11 a.m.
Siam—Per TELEACHUP, 3 p.m.
Philippine Islands—Per TAMING, 3 p.m.
Swatow, Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin—Per CHIPSHING, 3 p.m.
Hohow and Haiphong—Per LOK-SAYO, 5 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, August 4.
Shanghai, North China and Japan via Moji—Per JEYPORE, 3 p.m.
THURSDAY, August 5.
Hohow, Pakhoi and Haiphong—Per KATONG, 8 a.m.
Siam, Amoy and North China—Per SINKIANG, 11 a.m.
FRIDAY, August 6.
Swatow, Amoy and Fochow—Per HATCHING, 1 p.m.
SATURDAY, August 7.
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin—Per KUEICHOW, 3 p.m.
TUESDAY, August 10.
Swatow, Amoy and Fochow—Per HAILONG, 1 p.m.
THURSDAY, August 12.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central and South America—Per EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO—Per TENYO MARU, Registration 9.45 a.m. Letter 10.30 a.m.

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS.

VESSELS DUE.

FROM SHANGHAI.

Aug. 6—B. F.	Pak Ling.
11—P. & O.	Dunera.
13—B. F.	Alps Maru.
14—B. F.	Alps Maru.
15—B. F.	Alps Maru.
16—B. F.	Alps Maru.
17—B. F.	Alps Maru.
18—B. F.	Alps Maru.
19—B. F.	Alps Maru.
20—B. F.	Alps Maru.
21—B. F.	Alps Maru.
22—B. F.	Alps Maru.
23—B. F.	Alps Maru.
24—B. F.	Alps Maru.
25—B. F.	Alps Maru.

FROM JAPAN.

Aug. 6—N. Y. K.	Toyohashi Maru.
11—P. & O.	Lahore.
12—P. & O.	Takada.
13—B. F.	Bellerophon.
14—B. F.	Eastern.
15—P. & O.	Aratton Apar.
16—P. & O.	Kalyan.
17—P. & O.	Japan.
18—P. & O.	Plassy.
19—P. & O.	Cyclops.
20—P. & O.	Jeypore.
21—P. & O.	Madras.
22—P. & O.	Rhiva.
23—P. & O.	Idoneus.
24—P. & O.	Nankin.
25—P. & O.	Teucer.

FROM MANILA.

Aug. 14—B. F.	Idoneus.
22—B. F.	Talhybius.

FROM CALCUTTA.

Aug. 6—N. Y. K.	Shinyo Maru.
24—P. & O.	Madras.

FROM BOMBAY.

Aug. 9—N. Y. K.	Bombay Maru.
12—N. Y. K.	Taiwan Maru.

FROM JALPA.

Aug. 6—J. C. J. L.	Tideboat.
6—J. C. J. L.	Haiyang.
16—J. C. J. L.	Tikembang.

FROM MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

Aug. 3—A. O.	Taiwan.
20—N. Y. K.	Tango Maru.
Sept. 1—P. & O.	Kanowna.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

TEL. No. 1743. **CORONET** TEL. No. 1743.

TO-DAY, at 2.30, 5.15 & 9.15 p.m.

NORMA TALMADGE

IN

"THE PROBATION WIFE"

"SNUB COMEDY" BRITISH GAZETTE

at 7.15 p.m.

"THE SILENT MYSTERY"

Episodes 6 & 7.

TEL. 2511. **HONGKONG THEATRE.** TEL. 2511.

TO-NIGHT!

TO-NIGHT!!

at 5.15 & 9.15 p.m.

HOLBROOK BLINN

IN

"PRIDE"